Buick

Buick for 1928 is off like a flash on the getaway—has power in reserve for the steepest hills—and stamina to survive the roughest going. And because of its superior engine efficiency, Buick for 1928 is a remarkably economical car to operate.

THE DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
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The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845

No. 25,765 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1928. PRICE, $3.00 Per Month.

"Your Eyes Are Safe With Us."

N. LAZARUS
Hong Kong's Only European Optician.
(Established Over Forty Years).
Manager:—RALPH A. COOPER, M.A.O.A.,
Registered Optometrist by Canadian Govt. Exam.
(Personal Attention).

CANTON EVENTS.

FINDING MONEY BEFORE NEW YEAR.

RED OUTBREAKS.

Intention of Ironsides Causes Anxiety in Capital.

RUSSIANS, RED AND WHITE, FINDING THE CITY UNHEALTHY.

Finding money in large sums before China New Year, the campaign against the Ironsides, sporadic Red outbreaks up-country, closer understanding between the Government and the merchants, and further action against Russians resident in the city are the principal subjects dealt with in overnight news from Canton.

With the Ironsides shifting into the interior, observers are not now so sanguine that they have bowed to the inevitable. Instead of concentrating on retreat into Kiangsi province, the Ironsides may be making a detour toward some part of the eastern coast of Kwangtung. Intelligence reaching Canton headquarters has not been too assuring, and some anxiety is entertained in this respect.

On the other hand, the Ironsides may have decided to wheel eastwards, instead of marching north, because of circumstances such as the presence in the north of a force which may threaten an enveloping movement.

RAISING THE WIND.

Whatever the Ironsides may be bent on—counter-attack or retreat — they are extending the distance between themselves and Canton.

When they first evacuated Canton, they went to Sheklung, 40 miles eastward. Then they shifted to Waichow, another 20 miles eastward, whence they moved up the East River to Hoyuen, another 60 miles northward.

From Hoyuen, the Ironsides are now marching further east, in a direction away from Canton.

Can they be starting on a forlorn hope, with Swatow as their goal?

Battle in Interior.

The Kwangsi troops (despatched by the Canton Government) pursuing the Ironsides along the East River have lost contact and have called a halt for fear of being lured too far away.

Other military units supporting the Canton Government have trekked westward from Swatow and the Han River basin.

It is definitely stated in reliable sources that one column of this force has been engaged by the Ironsides.

Both sides claim success and captures. Whatever the result may have been, the situation is fraught with possibilities.

Each Side's Advantage.

The Kwangsi troops are better placed strategically and politically, but the Ironsides have the sympathy of the Red guerillas between Bias Bay and Swatow.

Events this week will be watched keenly as they may have the effect of altering the whole course of the campaign.

No anxiety is felt in Canton that the Ironsides will face, about and march on the provincial capital again. But there is speculation as to whether the Ironsides will give the slip to the armies on both sides of them, and then strike at Swatow or the adjoining coast.

13 Labour Unions Closed.

Thirteen labour unions in Canton were closed up on orders issued on Monday by the authorities.

Some of these unions were affiliated to the extremist general union which has been proscribed.

In return for the promise of the $10,000,000 loan, General Li Chai-sum's Government has approved of a merchants' resolution seriously restricting the privileges hitherto enjoyed by labour.

It is expected that contributions to the loan will enrich the Government treasury very shortly but doubts exist as to whether the full amount will be raised. Government banknotes are still accepted at great discount.

More Russians Arrested?

Bobbing up everywhere like the proverbial bad penny, Communist hordes have been active in Yanfa, a district close to the northern frontier of Kwangtung province. Yunnanese mercenaries have been sent against the Reds there.

Further activity against Russians in Tungshan, a suburb east of the city, have been displayed by the Canton authorities.

Subsequent to the "departure" of the Soviet Consul-General and others, a few Russians are reported to have been detained together with a number of Chinese.

Inquiries are proceeding daily and the majority of Russians, the report continues, have decided to leave Canton, irrespective of whether their politics be Red or White.

REDS NEAR SWATOW.

How Emigration & Shipping Are Affected.

Bangkok.

Communist activities in Swatow have a reason for the recent decrease in Chinese emigration to Siam. Such was the opinion expressed by several Chinese merchants and shipping men when interviewed.

S. K. Lean, proprietor of a local store, felt that immigrants were being hindered, however, because of the fact that the Bolsheviki in Swatow were obtaining extortionate "squeeze" money from coolies embarking from that port. In several instances, they had even gone so far as to kill passengers.

K. Thien Ew, compradore of a local banking institution, said that shipping companies have not been charging double passage fares to immigrants who failed to enter Bangkok, as has been frequently reported.

Shipping Men's Views.

"Many of my friends in the shipping business say that there would be no advantage in charging high rates to those of our country men who did not enter Siam, or who had to be returned. Every shipowner is anxious to clear ships with full lists, and there would only be consecutive losses for him if he were to levy excess travelling rates," he said.

In addition, several other Chinese interviewed held the same views, ascribing most of the present trouble to the Communistic outbursts in Swatow, from where the majority of the imigrants to Siam embark.

[Note: Most of the emigrants are carried in British ships, which nearly all call at Hong Kong either outward or inward bound.]

'QUACK SHOCKS.

NARROW ESCAPE OF NUNS.

WALLS ON BEDS.

Nairobi, Yesterday.

Very severe shocks occurred early this morning, as the climax of earth tremors all over Kenya during the the past week. A fissure, nine miles long, was torn in the neighbourhood of Lake Baringo.

Nuns narrowly escaped from the the Catholic Mission at Port Hall. The heavy stone walls of their dormitory collapsed and crashed on to their beds. The nuns, however, were then praying in the chapel.—Reuter.

ATLANTIC RACE.

British and German Airships.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

Zeppelin Company Working Day & Night.

London, Yesterday.

There is a keen British-German race to be the first to operate the trans-Atlantic passenger airship service.

Commander Burney, M.P., states that the Zeppelin Company is now working day and night at Friedrichshafen to complete the trans-Atlantic airship L.Z. 127 by October.

The British airship R.100, now building at Howden, Yorkshire, will be ready by the end of April, but its flying trials will be delayed pending the completion of the big new airship at Cardington, near Bedford, probably in July, when the Air Ministry will carry out its official trials, after which Commander Burney will fly in his airship as private enterprise to carry passengers on a demonstration of the trans-Atlantic flight. If this is successful it is intended to form an Atlantic Airship Company to operate an alternate day service between Britain and North China to carry mails and passengers. It is estimated that the time taken will be 48 hours from Britain to America and 38 hours from America to Britain and carry 168 passengers at a cruising speed of 95 miles an hour.

The new airships will be able to travel non-stop from London to Bombay in 52 hours and reach Australia within five days from Britain.—Reuter.

MUNITIONS FOR CHINA?

Big Shipment Held Up At Kiel.

Kiel, Yesterday.

Two hundred and fifty tons of goods, which arrived here in sixteen freight cars from Halle for shipment to Oslo on the Norwegian freighter "Aker," were discovered by Customs officials to be munitions, the loading of which on board the ship was forbidden pending an investigation of their origin.

Shipping circles believe that they were intended for China.—Reuter.

TORPEDO CARRYING 'PLANE.

Additional Protection of Machine Gunner.

Rugby, Yesterday.

Details are published of a new torpedo carrying 'plane which will be able to ascend with equal facility from land, sea, or the deck of an aircraft-carrier, which has been evolved for use with the Fleet air arm. Known as the Ripon it is a two-seater and has thus a certain advantage over the existing single-seater Blackburn Napier dart 'planes.

The provision of a second cockpit will give the pilot the additional protection of a machine gunner who, when the craft is in action, will be able to devote himself solely to the task of beating off attacking aeroplanes.

The Ripon is to be fitted with the new Handley Page safety device of anti-stalling slotted wings. Equipped with a 450 horse-power Napier Lion engine, it will be able to range over a wide expanse of sea at a speed of about two miles a minute. When operating from the surface water floats can be fitted, replacing the usual land undercarriage, in a comparatively short space of time. It will be when operating as a seaplane that the slotted wings will be of great assistance in facilitating a rise from the water.—British Wireless Service.

"RED ROSE."

Crash in Dutch East Indies.

Muntok (Dutch East Indies), Yesterday.

The light aeroplane "Red Rose" crashed when taking off en route to Batavia. Both occupants were slightly injured and the machine badly damaged.

It is doubtful if they will be able to resume.

Captain Lancaster and Mrs. Miller are returning to Singapore by steamer.—Reuter.

NEW SOLICITOR.

Mr. Grist Admitted to Local Bar.

LEGAL TALENT PRESENT.

Newcomer Son Of Old-Time Hong Kong Attorney.

There was a fair assembling of local legal talent in the Supreme Court this morning when Sir Joseph Kemp, Attorney-General, made application before Sir Henry C. Gollan, Chief Justice, for the admission and enrolment of Mr. Charles Edward Lawrence Grist as a solicitor and proctor.

In addition to Messrs. Eldon Potter, K.C., Jenkin, Brookes and Hall, all engaged in the building contract now before the Court, there were present Messrs. Blake, Pryor, Hugh-Jones and C. D. Melbourne.

Sir Joseph Kemp, in making the application, said that Mr. C. E. L. Grist was the son of an old and valued friend of many of them, namely, Mr. E. J. Grist, who was admitted to practise in that Court in 1891 and who practised for many years.

Certified Fitted.

Mr. C. E. L. Grist, continued Sir Joseph, recently went in for his Final Examination and had been certified fitted to be a solicitor. All formalities had been complied with.

The Chief Justice said: I have great pleasure in admitting you to be a solicitor and proctor of this Court. You bear a name which is very well known in the community, and I am sure that the traditions associated with it will be maintained.

Mr. Grist served his articles with Mr. C. E. A. Beavis and has recently returned from Home upon completing his examinations.

SERIOUS BARRIER.

UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA.

SUPERIORITY ASSUMED.

New York, Yesterday.

Dr. Davila, Chilean, Ambassador, in the course of an address, declared that the belief in many parts of Latin-America that the Monroe doctrine implied the assumption of superiority by the United States was a serious barrier to understanding and goodwill.

Senator E. Root.

Dr. Davila extolled Senator Root "Who had done much to break down the impression that the United States assumed the right to exercise a protectorate over Central and South Amerila."—Reuter's American Service.

POLICE PROTECTION.

BULLET PROOF VESTS IN SHANGHAI.

PRACTICAL TESTS.

Police pistol experts gave a demonstration in the S. V. C. Drill Hall, Shanghai, showing the efficiency of new bullet-proof vests and shields. Mr. S. Fessenden, Chairman of the S. M. C., Messrs. V. G. Lyman, H. B. Roe, and K. Fukushima (Councillors), officers and ranks of the Police and Specials witnessed the showing, which was conducted by Chief Inspector Fairbairn, under the supervision of Captain E. L. M. Barrett, Commissioner of Police, and Captain R. M. J. Martin, Deputy Commissioner of Police.

For obvious reasons technical details of the construction of various defensive articles must be withheld from the public although it may be stated that one shield, for use by the police on raiding parties, defied the most powerful pistol bullet extant in Shanghai, the Mauser .38 calibre. Others resisted the Colt .45 calibre automatic, the .380 pistol and the lighter calibre pistol.

COTTON CRISIS.

Proposed Increase of Hours.

"CLEARLY UNWISE."

Outspoken Views Of Two Home Newspapers.

London, Yesterday.

The "Star," commenting on the cotton employers' reports, says: "It is clearly unwise to increase the hours to 52¼ at a time when the Washington Convention, fixing them at 48, still awaits ratification."—Reuter.

Conference With Employers.

London, Yesterday.

The Legislative Council of the United Textile Factory Workers' Association, representing all the cotton Trade Unions and half a million workers, held a meeting in Manchester this afternoon and agreed to offer to meet the employers on Tuesday next to discuss the condition of the industry.—Reuter.

"Gesture of Despair."

London, Yesterday.

That the report of the Cotton Federation and the Association (cabled yesterday) are both disappointing is the opinion of the "Manchester Guardian," referring to the proposals to reduce wages and extend hours.

The newspaper says: "It is exceedingly hard to believe in the effectiveness of this time-honoured remedy of the present conditions" and points out that most of the spinners of American cotton are working at present only 30 hours a week or less when they can work 48 if they choose and quotes the recent calculation that in the case of the bleached shirting the reduction in spinning wages by a quarter will reduce the total cost by not more than three per cent. As an example that the proposed wages cut is merely a "gesture of despair" the "Guardian" doubts whether cotton employers are so convinced of the effectiveness of lower wages and longer hours that they are willing to risk an embittered struggle with the operatives.—Reuter.

FRESH AND FAIR.

North winds, east fresh, fair is the official weather forecast until noon to-morrow.

The anticyclone over China has strengthened considerably. It is now central over the Yangtze Valley. Strong monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China and fresh monsoon over the North China Sea.

SIR JOHN DUNCAN.

SHANGHAI DINNER TO SHAFORCE CHIEF.

400 HOSTS.

The following international committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the unofficial subscription dinner which is to be held at the Astor House Hotel, on Thursday, January 26, at 8.15 p.m., in honour of Major-General Sir John Duncan:—

Messrs. Sterling Fessenden (Chairman), B. D. F. Beith, C. Blix, G. Boolsen, E. T. Byrne, R. Calder Marshall, J. Claes, A. J. Commijs, A. du Pac de Marsoulles, F. Hoehnke, A. B. Lowson, E. H. McMichael, V. Meyer, W. von Normann, G. Okada, A. Pitacco, M. Reader Harris, F. Sarda, F. Schwyzer, N. L. Sparke, J. M. Tavares, and R. N. Swann (secretary).

Major-General Sir John Duncan is departing from China towards the end of the month and the dinner is being arranged in order that the Shanghai community may have an opportunity to give him a suitable farewell.

The number attending is limited to 400.

The dinner is for men only.

THREAT TO HANKOW.

RAPID APPROACH OF HUNANESE ARMY.

NATIONALIST REVERSE.

Squabble For Control Still Being Waged.

RULERS OF EX-BRITISH CONCESSIONS IN DIFFICULTIES.

With discord rampant within their own ranks and a distinct threat of imminent attack by hostile forces, the Nationalists at the present are by no means happily situated.

Military operations to the south of Hankow are going against them. A Hunanese army is reported to be within 50 miles of this port. Some fighting has taken place, as the messages below indicate, but the extent of the engagement cannot at present be gauged. The Nationalists, it seems, are taking the Hunanese threat seriously and it is reported that gunboats are being despatched against the would-be invaders.

Meanwhile the squabble in the Nationalist ranks for control goes on, and Hankow may yet be the scene of a set-to among local factions.

Further difficulties are being experienced by the Chinese who are attempting to administer the ex-British Concessions at Hankow and Kiukiang. The lack of money, of course, is one of the major troubles.

LACK OF MONEY.

Military operations to the south of Hankow are developing unfavourably to the Nationalist Generals in control.

Canton is more than usually interested because one of these Generals is Li Tsung-jen, a colleague of General Li Chai-sum, and one of the big four of the Kwangsi group which, although antagonistic to Nanking, is fighting a nominally common enemy—the Hunanese army which supported the now defunct Hankow Government.

General Pei Chung-hsi, who is referred to below, is another of the Kwangsi faction's big four.

Extent of the Quarrel.

Hankow, Yesterday.

A reliable report has been received here to the effect that the Hunanese army, now opposed to the Nationalists, are within 50 miles of Hankow, to the south of the Yangtsze River.

Discord may exist in the Nationalist councils. General Pei Chung-hsi (of Kwangsi and General Cheng Chien (who is at Hankow) tried, at first, to induce General Hu Tsung-tu (one of their colleagues) to move up the Yangtsze against General Yang Sen.

Then Generals Pei and Cheng attempted to get General Hu Tsung-to to move southward (away from the River) against the Hunanese Army.

Feeling of Uneasiness.

However, General Hu Tsung-tu remains at Hankow, even though the Hunanese army is, ostensibly, advancing against the city.

There is a feeling of uneasiness at Hankow, which is not surprising.

Opinion is that Hankow may again become the centre of military operations (either between the Hunanese and the Nationalists), or among the Nationalists themselves in a squabble for control.—British Naval Wireless.

"HEAVY FIGHTING."

Troop Movements and Actions Reported.

That shots have been fired between the Nationalists and the Hunanese is confirmed by overnight Chinese cables.

However, General Hu Tsung-tu (who is stated to be remaining in Hankow) is reported by the "Kung Sheung Yat Po" to have decided on action against the Hunanese. He is going to Tungcheng to direct operations.

General Cheng Chien, according to the same message, is establishing his field headquarters at Tsungyang and his main strength will be at Yanglowtung.

Gunboats to Join In.

[Note: All the places referred to are about 60 miles or so south of Hankow in the south-east of Hupeh province.]

Heavy fighting is reported at Pingkiang, about 150 miles south of Hankow, in the north of Hunan province.

Two Nationalist (Yangtsze) gunboats are moving up the Siang River (a tributary of the Yangtsze, draining Hunan and Hupeh), to assist in the campaign against the Hunanese.

EX-CONCESSIONS.

Money Troubles at Hankow and Kiukiang.

Hankow, Yesterday.

General Cheng Chien, one of the Nationalist officers in control here (after the fall of the Hankow Government), states that he is sympathetically disposed towards presenting the administration of the ex-British Concession of Hankow with a sum of 30,000 taels to meet the deficit in the "municipal" finances for 1927.—British Naval Wireless.

[Note: According to the Eugene Chen-O'Malley agreement, the British Concession at Hankow became a "special administrative area" with Chinese and British members on the council. Financial difficulties have existed for some time on account of various reasons.]

Kiukiang Demand.

Kiukiang, Yesterday.

The Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, who is to all intents and purposes an official of the Nationalist Government, has demanded $16,000 from the community resident in the ex-British Concession of Kiukiang.

A meeting of residents will be held to discuss the matter.—British Naval Wireless.

[Note: The Concession at Kiukiang was placed on a similar footing to that at Hankow. The Commissioner of Foreign Affairs has jurisdiction in that he is the local "diplomatic" representative

(Continued on Page 7.)

CABLE v. WIRELESS.

A POSSIBLE ARRANGEMENT FORECAST.

PARTIES TO CONFER.

London, Yesterday.

The Eastern and Associated Telegraph Companies and Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company announce that Sir William Plender on behalf of the former, and Sir Sir Gilbert Garnsey, on behlaf of the latter, "have been asked to co-operate with a view to making a joint report for submission to their respective Boards as to a possible arrangement in the joint interests of the respective companies."

The Cable Companies shares sharply rose on the Stock Exchange, Easterns leading the increase by ten points. The rise is attributed to the expectation of an agreement with Marconi's over the beam system.

The "Star" says it is freely rumoured that Marconi interest might be brought out.—Reuter.

HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Authorised Capital $50,000,000
Issued and Fully Paid-up $20,000,000
Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £6,000,000
Silver $13,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $20,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
W. H. Bell, Esq. W. J. Pattenden, Esq.
N. S. Brown Esq. T. G. Weall, Esq.
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C. G. S. Mackie, Esq.
Chief Manage
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CANTON	NAGASAKI
CHEFOO	NEW YORK
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HAIPHONG	SAIGON
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HANKOW	SHANGHAI
HARBIN	SINGAPORE
HONGKEW	SOURABAYA
ILOILO	SUNGEI PATANI
IPOH	TIENTSIN
JOHORE	TOKYO
KOBE	TSINGTAO
KUALA LUMPUR	YOKOHAMA

Current Accounts opened in Local Currency and Fixed Deposits received for one year or shorter periods in Local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hong Kong, 13th September, 1927.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

The Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

FOR THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
A. G. Hynes,
Chief Manager

Hongkong, 13th September, 1927.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HEAD OFFICE:
96, Boulevard Haussman, Paris.

Subscribed Capital ... Frs.72,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital Frs.68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund Frs.89,384,619.10

BRANCHES:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Pondicherry
Battambang	Hong Kong	Saigon
Cantho	Mengtze	Shanghai
Canton	Nam-Dinh	Singapore
Dijbouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Fort-Bayard	Papeete	Tourane
Haiphong	Peking	Vinh
Hankow	Pnom-Penh	Yunnanfu

BANKERS:
IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.; French American Banking Corporation; Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangements.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Safe Deposit Boxes to let.
CH. LEM,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 26th February, 1927.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

BANKERS

Established 1824.

Hong Kong Office:—11 Queen's Road Central

Authorised Capital ..... Guilders 150,000,000 (£12,500,000)
Paid-Up Capital ..... Guilders 80,000,000 (£6,666,670.)
Reserve Fund ..... Guilders 40,000,000 (£3,333 333.)

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.
Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA
BRANCHES:—Bandjermasin, Bandoeng (Bombay, Calcutta, Cheribon, Jiddah, Djember, Djokjakarta), The Hague), Kebe, Kota-Radja, Makassar, Medan, Padang Palembang, Pekalongan, Penang, Pontianak, Rangoon, Rotterdam), Samarang), Shanghai, Sibolga (Sumatra), Soerabaia, Soerakarta (Solo), Tegal, Tjilatjap and Wellevreden.)

(1) These offices have safe deposit boxes to let.
London Bankers:—National Provincial Bank Ltd.
Correspondents all over the world
Banking business of every description transacted.
O. STEENSTRA
Manager.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1927.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Capital (fully paid-up) Yen 100,000,000
Reserve fund ..... Yen 95,500,000

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:

Alexandria.	Newchwang.
Batavia.	New York.
Bombay.	Osaka.
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Dairen (Dalny).	San Francisco.
Fengtien (Mukden).	Seattle.
Hamburg.	Semarang.
Hankow.	Shanghai.
Harbin.	Shimonoseki.
Hong Kong.	Singapore.
Honolulu.	Soerabaya.
Kai Yuen.	Sydney.
Karachi.	Tientsin.
Kobe.	Tokyo.
London.	Tsinanfu.
Los Angeles.	Tsingtau.
Lyons.	Vladivostok.
Manila.	(Temporarily
Nagasaki.	closed).
Nagoya.	

Interest allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application.
H. MORI,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 12th September, 1927.

中法工商銀行

BANQUE FRANCO-CHINOISE pour le Commerce et L'Industrie (Incorporated in France).

5, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong.

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Capital fully paid up Frs.50,000,000
Special working capital .. Frs.50,000,000
Reserves Fund Frs.15,304,965

BRANCHES:

Paris	Lyons	Marseilles
Saigon	Haiphong	Hanoi
Peking	Shanghai	Tientsin
Tourane	Vinh	Pnom Penh

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LONDON:—Midland Bank Ltd.
NEW YORK:—American Exchange Irving Trust Co.
SAN FRANCISCO:—Bank of Italy.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business Transacted. Correspondents throughout the world.
A. ROLLIN,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 1st January, 1928.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Chater, 1853.
HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital £3,000,000
Reserve Fund £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors £3,000,000

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HANKOW	SOURABAYA
HONG KONG	TAIPING
ILOILO	(F.M.S.)
IPOH	TAVOY
KARACHI	TIENTSIN
KLANG	TOKYO
KOBE	TONGKAH (Bhuket).
KUALA KANGSAR Perak, (F.M.S.)	TSINGTAU
KUALA LUMPUR	YOKOHAMA
KUCHING	ZAMBOANGA (Philippine Islands)

Foreign Exchange and General Banking business transacted.
Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
J. R. GEORGE,
Manager.
Hong Kong, 5th January, 1928.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD. (TAIWAN GINKO).

HEAD OFFICE:—Taipeh, Formosa.

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1899.

Central Bank in Formosa.
Bank-Notes issued
Average amount .. Yen 45,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
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LONDON BANKERS:
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The Bank has Correspondents in the Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtao, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India Philippine Islands, Java, Africa, U.S.A., Australia, etc.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts, and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application. Deposits in Yen can be accepted
J. IHARA,
Manager.
HONG KONG BRANCH:
3, Des Voeux Road Central.
Hong Kong, 22nd September, 1927.

THE BANK OF CHINA. 中國銀行

(Specially Authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917).

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 18,278,600.00
Reserve Fund 9,029,425.24

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SHOU J. CHEN,
Manager.

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LOOK POONG SHAN,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 19th February, 1927.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

CHINA RAILWAYS.

MEETING OF BRITISH AND CHINESE CORP.

CIVIL WAR EVILS.

The twenty-ninth annual ordinary general meeting of the British and Chinese Corporation, Ltd., was held on December 7, at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., Major Walter S. Nathan, R.E., C.M.G., the Chairman, presiding.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen,—The accounts for the year ended June 30, 1927, which are before you to-day, show on the credit side that a sum of £34,000 odd of the earnings for the year being balance of interest due to the corporation from the Chinese Government, is in default. The amount due under this heading is therefore set forth this year in the profit and loss account as a deduction from gross profits and carried to suspense account in the balance-sheet.

I need hardly emphasise to you, gentlemen, the crippling effect on the financial position of the corporation of the long-continued failure of the Ministry of Communications at Peking to discharge its liabilities towards us, but we have, I am glad to say, no reason to attribute the delay in making these payments to any unwillingness as regards that department of the Chinese Government to honour its obligations. The department, in common with the rest of the country, is suffering from the military usurpation of Government authority. The railways, though nominally under the control of the Ministry of Communications, continue in fact to be used as instruments of civil war whenever occasion demands, and their earning capacity is, with one exception, gravely impaired.

Peking-Mukden Railway.

The exception I have in mind is the Peking-Mukden Railway. During most of the months of the year under review this railway has not been directly disturbed by civil war, and its earnings have recently exceeded all records. But, unfortunately for British bondholders and this corporation, the respect for obligations, which we have been accustomed to associate with he Chinese reputation for fair dealing, has not been shown by Marshal Chang Tso-lin and his subordinates, who are now in control of this railway. Its surplus earnings, which are hypothecated to the bondholders of the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Loan of 1908, and of the Shanghai-Fengching Railway Mortgage Redemption Loan of 1914, as well as to this corporation, as security for the Peking-Mukden Railway Double Track Loan of 1921, have been used by Marshal Chang Tso-lin for railway extensions and betterments, and, indeed, for other purposes in Manchuria without any regard for the specified railway obligations to which they should first be applied. Our own protests against this flagrant and long-continued infraction of agreements, and the diplomatic protests of H.M. Minister made on our behalf, have been ignored. The result is that British bondholders and this corporation are placed in the curious position of financing—quite against their will—one of the contending parties in the Chinese turmoil, at a time when it is the declared policy of H.M. Government to preserve a strict neutrality. The funds sequestrated monthly by Marshal Chang Tso-lin from this source—namely, the surplus earnings of the Peking-Mukden Railway—would have sufficed in a few months to extinguish all the arrears due to British bondholders and ourselves; but all efforts to secure recognition of the British liens on these funds have so far failed.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

I made mention last year of the question raised by the Ministry of Communications regarding military transportation charges incurred but not paid for. In terms of the loan agreement they should be paid for at half-rates, but, as there was no prospect of collecting them, our representative was authorised to negotiate a compromise whereby a part of these charges was written off to operating expenses. The net profits for the years 1924 and 1925 were then determined by this arrangement, and payment was received of the one-fifth share due to net profit certificate holders for the year 1924.

The recurrent outbreaks of civil war in the region o. Shanghai and Nanking have since then prevented the railway from earning enough to meet its loan interest at due date. Consequently there was a default in respect to the coupon due on June 1st of this year, but I am glad to say that payment of this coupon was met in November out of earnings. The coupon due on December 1 is, however, in default, and until this has been met no cash balance is available for devidends on the net profit certificates.

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

This railway has suffered from have affected the Shanghai-Nanking the same regional disorders which line, and has defaulted on its redemption payments, although interest charges have been met. It was in anticipation of the somewhat low earning capacity of this line that provision was made for securing the loan, which was issued in 1908, on the surplus earnings of the Peking-Mukden Railway, but, as I have already stated, the obligation to support any loan service deficit on the Shanghai-Hangchow line by remittances from the Peking-Mukden Railway surplus earnings has not yet been recognised by Marshal Chang Tso-lin.

The Canton-Kowloon Railway has undergone many further vicissitudes during the past year, with occasional evidences of improvement in the conditions in which the small but devoted British staff has to carry on its work. Through traffic with Hong Kong was resumed in June, but there is no early prospect of earnings being sufficient to meet interest payments, which have been in default since 1925.

In July last we had a statement drawn up showing in tabulated form the defaults up to June 30, 1927, on the British loans and advances made to the Chinese Government under agreements entered into by the British and Chinese Corporation and its associate company — the Chinese Central Railways, Ltd. The total repayments then in arrear in respect of principal and interest amounted to the equivalent of over £1,720,000. Of this total, over £1,00,000 belong to loans of public issue and about £720,000 to loans without public issue. Copies of the statement were submitted to the Foreign Office and by them transmitted to H.M. Minister in Peking, who in turn forwarded them to the various Consuls-General with a view to bringing pressure to bear upon the Chinese regional authorities.

No Dividend Possible.

From the foregoing summary of the railway position in China it will be evident to you, gentlemen, that the board cannot recommend the payment of a dividend. But, as I said last year, the disorganisation in China from which we are suffering must surely be followed in time by a resumption of railway control by authorities willing and able to meet their obligations. Though my recent visit to China does not inspire optimism as to any speedy improvement in conditions, I gained the impression that the Chinese people are becoming intolerant of the tyranny and misery inflicted upon them in recent years by military usurpers in a struggle for place and power in which the welfare of the country at large is subordinated to considerations of personal ambition and advantage.

I regret to have to say that owing to ill-health Sir David Barbour has been obliged to retire from the board of directors, of which he has been a member for 22 years. His advice was always sound and appreciated. His place on the board has been taken by Mr. S. F. Mayers, who, as you are aware, was, until recently, in charge of the corporation's affairs in China. His special experience and knowledge of China will be of the greatest assistance to your board in its future deliberations. Mr. Mayers has been succeeded in China by Mr. B. T. B. Boothby, formerly engineer-in-chief of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. I beg to move: "That the directors' report and accounts now presented be and they are hereby received and adopted."

Sir David Barbour's Retirement.

Sir Charles Addis, K.C.M.G.: I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts. In doing so, I should like to add a word on the loss which the corporation has suffered by the retirement of Sir David Barbour. His wide acquaintance with the working of the Indian railway system and his expert knowledge of high finance were freely placed at our disposal. During a period marked by much uncertainty and deep misgiving, his power of penetrating to the heart of a problem, his shrewd common sense and knowledge of men and affairs were a constant source of confidence and encouragement, and, looking back over a period of 20 troubled years of Chinese finance, I cannot recall a single instance where his judgment was at fault. We are conscious that we are the poorer for the lack of his wise counsels and his encouraging friendship, but we shall not grudge him his well-earned rest and freedom from care, and we wish him happy years of leisure and refreshment. We are passing through difficult and even critical times, but Sir David Barbour has helped as much as any man to see to it that the foundation of the British and Chinese Corporation were well and truly laid, and I know that he hopes and believes with us that we shall yet weather the storm.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and the retiring director and the auditors were reappointed.

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Reserve Fund and rest .. 1,545,667

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Manager.
7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, June 16, 1928

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KAN TONG PO,
Chief Manager.
Hong Kong, 21st March, 1927.

HONG KONG TIDE.

The tide-table given below has been obtained by aid of the Tide-predicting Machine, which includes 40 components for the better prediction of tides, from the result of the analysis of the tidal observations, taken at the Kaulung tidal observatory under the direction of Dr. Doberck during the years 1887, 1888, & 1889.

The times and heights are given for Kaulung; but they may be used for the Victoria Naval yard and Aberdeen, the differences being very small.

The times of high-and low-water must not be considered to coincide with the times of slack-water and change of current, the two phenomena being quite distinct.

January 6 to 12, 1928.

Date	High Water	Ht.	Lower Water	Ht.
Jan.	Standard Times		Standard Times	
Fri. 6	m 9 49	4.5	m 3 5	0.8
	8 18a	7.9	1 47 a	3.4
Sat. 7	m 10 42	4.4	m 3 48	0.5
	9 58a	8.1	2 21 a	3.4
Sun. 8	m 11 27	4.3	m 4 3	0.4
	9 37a	8.0	3 0 a	3.4
Mon. 9	0 10a	4.2	m 5 11	0.5
	10 18a	7.8	3 39 a	3.4
Tues 10	0 52a	4.3	m 6 51	0.7
	10 56a	7.4	4 17 a	3.5
Wed. 11	1 36a	4.3	m 6 32	1.0
	11 37a	6.9	4 59 a	3.7
Thurs 12	2 12a	4.3	m 7 15	1.4
			5 49 a	3.8

HONG KONG MARKET PRODUCE.

APPROXIMATE RETAIL PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

			Jan. 7, 1928.	June, 1918.	June, 1914.
			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Beef Sirloin	牛腰肉	lb.	28	24	12
" Prime Cut		"	28	23	12
" Corned	咸牛肉	"	—	23	12
" Roast	燒肉牛	"	28	24	22
" Breast	牛腩肉	"	24	20	18
" Soup	牛湯	"	28	20	18
" Steak	牛排	"	28	24	22
" Steak Sirloin	牛柳	"	40	30	35
" Sausages	牛腸	"	40	28	20
Bullock's Brains	牛腦	per set	15	10	12
" Tongue, fresh	牛脷	each	65	50	60
" Tongue, corned	咸牛脷	"	—	60	—
" Head	牛頭	"	$1.20	—	$1.20
" Heart	牛心	lb.	24	18	14
" Hump, Salt	牛肘	"	34	20	18
" Feet	牛腳	each	8	10	12
" Kidneys	牛腰	"	15	19	12
" Tail	牛尾	"	23	20	22
" Liver	牛肝	lb.	24	18	14
" Tripe	牛肚	"	7	6	7
Calves' Head & Feet	牛仔頭腳	set	$1.20	$1.00	$1.00
Mutton Chop	羊排	lb.	48	26	—
" Leg	羊腿	"	48	26	—
" Shoulder	羊手肘	"	46	24	—
" Saddle		"	46	—	—
Pig's Chitlings	豬肉腸	"	35	—	27
" Brains	豬腦	Per set	3	—	12
" Fry	豬什碎	lb.	16	15	—
" Head	豬頭	"	28	15	18
" Heart	豬心	"	16	20	—
" Kidneys	豬腰	each	15	10	10
" Liver	豬肝	"	15	10	8
Pork Chop	豬排骨	lb.	60	30	24
" Leg	豬腿	"	34	25	23
" Loin	豬後腰	"	34	—	—
" Fat or Lard	豬油	"	40	60	70
Sheep's Head & Feet	羊頭腳	"	24	21	—
" Heart	羊心	per set	85	60	70
" Kidneys	羊腰	each	12	8	7
" Liver	羊肝	"	15	12	10
Sucking Pigs, to order	乳豬	"	46	26	25
Suet, Beef	牛羊油	lb.	20	25	22
" Mutton	羊油	"	30	20	18
Veal	牛仔肉	"	46	26	26
" Sausages	牛仔腸	"	36	20	19
" " No. 1		"	36	20	20
		"	30	—	—

Fish.

Barbel	鯇魚	lb.	70	19	24
Bream	鯛魚	"	26	20	16
Canton Fresh Water Fish.	塘魚 / 河魚	"	22	13	16
Carp	鯉魚	"	25	16	27
Catfish	鯰魚	"	28	12	9
Codfish	鱈魚	"	36	20	25
Crabs	蟹	"	45	28	26
Cuttle Fish	魷魚	"	28	16	2
Dab		"	38	28	16
Dace	蔴魚	"	42	20	—
Dog Fish	鯊魚	"	11	10	8
Eels, Conger	海鰻	"	45	16	—
" Fresh Water	淡水鰻	"	25	10	18
" Yellow		"	22	26	30
Frogs	田雞	"	80	32	25
Garoupa	石班	"	78	40	30
Gudgeon	白鮒	"	30	22	18
Herrings	鯡魚	"	25	18	23
Halibut	黃翁	"	30	18	15
Labrus	白甲花	"	26	22	18
Loach	鰍魚	"	75	22	24
Lobsters	龍蝦	"	45	32	21
Mackerel	巴鯖魚	"	28	20	26
Monk Fish	鮟鱇魚	"	30	13	2
Mullet	烏頭	"	25	13	2
Oysters	蠔	"	30	16	22
Parrot Fish	鸚哥魚	"	28	14	9
Perch	公班	"	28	20	15
Pike	花班	"	30	16	9
Plaice	比目魚	"	40	26	29
Pomfret, Black	鯧魚	"	44	36	30
Pomfret, White	白鯧	"	48	36	45
Prawns	蝦	"	60	10	14
Ray	魟魚	"	11	10	14
Rock Fish	石斑魚	"	62	13	18
Roach		"	28	22	16
Salmon	鮭魚	"	65	36	30
Shark	沙魚	"	10	8	10
Skate	魟魚	"	12	10	10
Shrimps	蝦	"	30	32	30
Snapper	立魚	"	45	28	35
Soles	沙魚	"	45	28	28
Tench	魚	"	28	22	18
Turbot	左口魚	"	30	18	12
Turtles, small, fr water	龜	"	1.20	40	—

Poultry.

			Jan. 7, 1928.	June, 1918.	June, 1914.
			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Chicken	雞	lb.	50	30	31
Capons, Small	線肥雞	"	45	28	30
Capons, Large	肥線雞	"	50	28	30
Duck	鴨	"	40	22	21
Doves	班鳩	each	—	22	21
Eggs, Hen (cooking)	雞蛋	per doz.	32	18	—
Eggs, Hen (fresh)	新鮮雞蛋	"	38	25	20
Fowls, Canton	本地雞	lb.	65	36	24
Fowls, Hainan	海南雞	"	40	36	24
Geese	鵝	"	45	24	24
Pigeons, Canton	白鴿	each	55	30	—
" Hoihow	海口鴿	"	35	28	—
Turkeys, Cock	火雞公	lb.	65	—	—
Turkeys, Hen	火雞	"	60	51	45
Snipe	沙鷸	each	—	—	—
Pheasant	山雞	pair	$2.00	—	—
Quail	鵪鶉	each	25	—	2
Partridges	鷓鴣	"	80	—	—

Fruits.

Almonds	杏仁	lb.	70	35	—
Apples (California)	金山蘋菓	"	22	24	—
Bananas (bride's)	蕉山香蕉	"	6	4	—
Carambola	楊桃	"	—	12	—
Cocoanuts	椰子	each	12	10	10
Lemons, China	檸檬	lb.	12	7	0
Lemons (America)	金山檸檬	each	10	8	0
Lichees, Dried	荔枝干	lb.	48	25	30
Oranges (Canton)	新會甜橙	"	11	—	—
Oranges	橙	"	15	—	15
Pears (Canton)	炒梨	"	12	—	—
Peanuts	花生	"	14	10	12
Persimmons, Large	紅柿	"	—	12	—
Plantain	大蕉	"	4	3	—
Pumelo, Siam	暹羅柚	each	18	12	6
Walnuts	合桃	lb.	18	—	16
Grapes	提子	"	45	—	—

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes	竹芝	each	10	—	8
Beans, Sprout	芽菜	lb.	5	—	7
" Long	豆角	"	14	8	—
Beet Root	紅菫	lb.	10	—	—
Bitter Squash	苦瓜	"	7	5	9
Brinjals, Green	青瓜	"	7	5	9
" Red	紅瓜	"	5	5	3
Cabbage, Chinese	芥菜	"	5	—	—
" (Shanghai)	上海菜	"	7	12	—
Cane Shoots, bunch	蔗	"	3	—	—
Cauliflower (Large)	大椰菜花	each	16	—	—
" (Medium)	中椰菜花	"	12	—	—
" (Small)	細椰菜花	"	10	6	6
Carrots	金菫	lb.	8	6	6
Celery, Chinese	塘芥菜	"	9	10	6
Chillies, Dried	乾辣椒	"	25	25	5
" Red	紅辣椒	"	15	10	16
" Green	青花椒	"	15	8	12
Curry Stuff, English	雜料	"	10	8	—
Cucumbers	青瓜	"	10	2	—
Garlic	蒜頭	"	7	6	6
Ginger, Young	子薑	"	5	7	—
" Old	老薑	"	5	10	—
Horseradish, Shanghai		"	35	8	4
Indian Corn	粟米	"	8	45	—
Lettuce	生菜	"	5	1	—
Water Chestnuts	馬蹄	"	8	—	8
" Mandarin	桂林馬蹄	"	10	—	8
Mushrooms, Fresh	鮮草菇	"	—	—	3
Okroes		"	15	1	10
Onions, Bombay	洋蔥頭	"	8	3	3
" Green	生蔥	"	5	4	6
" Shanghai	上海蔥頭	"	6	6	—
Parsley	芹菜	"	25	60	8
Potato, Sweet	番薯	"	5	3	—
" Japanese	日本薯仔	"	5	3	—
" American	金山薯仔	"	6	3	—
Pumpkin	冬瓜	"	5	4	4
Radish	紅蘿蔔仔	"	5	—	—
Rhubarb (Fresh)	大菜	"	—	—	10
Shallots	干蔥	"	10	8	—
Spinach	菠菜頭	"	7	4	—
Tomatoes	番茄	"	10	7	—
Taros	芋頭	"	6	6	—
Turnips, Punti (Long)	蘿蔔菜	"	5	4	—
Vegetable Marrow	節瓜	"	—	4	—
Water Cress	西洋菜	"	6	15	—
Water Lily Root	蓮藕	"	5	6	—

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WATER SUPPLY.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on January 1, 1928:—

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1926	1927
Tytam	13' 8"B	12' 8"B
Tytam Byewash	25' 4"B	26' 6"B
Tytam Intermediate Level		
Tytam Tuk	12'11"B	22' 6"B
Wong Nei Chung	15' 2"B	15' 4"B
Pokfulum	17'11"B	19' 3"B

[Note: B. denotes "Below Overflow": A denotes "Above Overflow."]

Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

	1927	1928
Tytam	278.72	285.76
Tytam Byewash	.59	.33
Tytam Intermediate	195.90	195.00
Tytam Tuk	1,121.75	926.98
Wong Nei Chung	13.59	13.46
Pokfulum	28.36	25.82
Total	1,638.91	1,448.25

Consumption of water in the City and Hill District in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of December.

	1926	1927
Consumption	244.29	271.58
Estimated population	407,620	417,940
Consumption per head per day	19.3	20.9

Full Supply in all Rider Main Districts during December, 1926 with the exception of the districts West of Eastern Street where an Intermittent Supply was given from 4th to 31st December, 1926.

Full supply in all Rider Main Districts during December, 1927 with the exception of the districts West of Eastern Street where an Intermittent Supply was given from 1st to 31st December, 1927.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1927	1928
Kowloon Reservoir	7' 0"B	7' 4"B
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	0' 7"B	1' 1"B
Reception Reservoir	3' 4"B	2' 3"B

Storage in millions and decimals of gallons.

	1927	1928
Kowloon Reservoir	283.50	280.42
Shek Lai Pui Reservoir	98.40	96.37
Reception Reservoir	24.55	27.24
Total	406.45	404.03

Consumption of water in Kowloon in millions and decimals of gallons during the month of December.

	1926	1927
Consumption	74.89	88.68
Estimated population	158,140	163,180
per day	15.3	17.5

Full Supply in all districts during December, 1926 and 1927.

The Government Analyst's reports show that the quality of the water is satisfactory.

Total rainfall to December 31, 1926, 100.78; December 31, 1927, 107.37.

NOTICES.

HONG KONG CRICKET CLUB.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

ENTRY FORMS may now be obtained at the Pavilion.

ENTRIES for all events CLOSE at NOON on SATURDAY, 4th February.

Hong Kong, 11th January, 1928.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

OWNERS are reminded that Entries for the forthcoming ANNUAL RACE MEETING will close on SATURDAY, the 14th January, 1928, at 3 p.m.

Hong Kong, 6th January, 1928.

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

ANNUAL RACE MEETING.

13th, 14th, 15th & 18th February, 1928.

DRAFT PROGRAMMES and ENTRY FORMS are now ready and may be obtained at the Race Course, Hong Kong Club and Causeway Bay Stables.

Hong Kong, 15th December, 1927.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

THE INSTITUTION AND INSTALLATION of the Rev. Alfred Swann, M.A., D.S.C., as Dean of St. John's Cathedral and Archdeacon of Hong Kong, and the Rev. Mok Shau-tsang, Incumbent of the Church of Our Saviour, Canton, as Archdeacon of Canton, will take place at Evensong on January 12, at 5.45 p.m.

A reception to welcome the Rev. and Mrs. Swann will be held in the Cathedral Hall at 4.30 the same afternoon.

The Church Body extend a cordial invitation to all interested in the work of the Cathedral to be present on this occasion.

Hong Kong, 9th January, 1928.

NOTICES.

THE HONG KONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., on THURSDAY, 9th February, 1928, at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1927.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, 26th January to THURSDAY, 9th February, both days inclusive, during which period no transfer of shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 10th January, 1928.

CYMDEITHAS DEWI SANT, HONG KONG.
(St. David's Society, Hong Kong).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in Mr. D. J. Lewis' Office, (Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master), Prince's Building, on FRIDAY, 13th January, 1928, at 5.30 p.m.

BUSINESS:

(a) To receive the Report of the Committee and the Statement of accounts for the past year.
(b) To elect Officers and Committee for the ensuing year.
(c) To consider the manner in which St. David's Day shall be celebrated.

All persons of Welsh nationality whether members or not are invited to attend.

Dated the 5th January, 1928.
G. S. HUGH-JONES,
Hon. Secretary.

HOLT'S WHARF, KOWLOON.

IN the Event of Consignees not taking delivery of the undermentioned goods by the 23rd January, they will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION to defray cost of Storage, etc.

Ex Steamer	Marks	Packages	Date of Arrival
"Hector"	Bell Brand S C A R	3 bags S/Ammonia	23.8.27
"Teucer"	Dr. Percival Cheal E. P. Mission Hospital TAIWAN, FORMOSA,	1 Parcel 1 picul	19.4.26
"Hector"	BM R W	2 kegs Soda	10.11.26
"Antenor"	9409 & Co.	1 keg Paint	3.3.27
"Kt. Companion"	ML16 D S & Co.	1 box Tinplates	17.4.27
"Orestes"	469 G C	1 coil Cobble	5.6.27
"Helenus"	138	1 box Tinplates	24.6.27

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 7th January, 1928.

HOLT'S WHARF, KOWLOON.

IN the Event of Consignees not taking delivery of the undermentioned goods by the 23rd January, they will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION to defray cost of Storage, etc.

Ex. Steamer	Marks	Packages	Date of Arrival
"Changte"	W S T S	1 Bag	7.10.26
do.	S C L	1 Case	7.10.26
"Taiping"	D P Saigon	1 Case	9.11.26
"Changte"	B C. M. & Co.	1 Box	8.4.27

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hong Kong, 7th January, 1928.

JUST ARRIVED
A FEW MORE SETS OF OLD
CHEFOO STAMPS
$2.00 per set of 6 stamps.
Cash must be sent with order to Box No 519 c/o "China Mail"

COLONY'S WATER.

MR. BRAGA'S PLEA FOR CONSERVATION.

THE SANITARY BOARD.

At yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board the President (Mr. W. J. Carrie) replied to the questions put by Mr. J. P. Braga and, after some discussion, permitted him to address the board on the subject of the Colony's water supply.

Those present were:—Mr. W. J. Carrie (President), Dr. S. W. Tso, Mr. Wong Kwong-tin, Dr. W. V. M. Koch, Mr. J. P. Braga, the Hon. Mr. H. T. Creasy (Director of Public Works), Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. J. S. Bostock, Dr. G. W. Pope (Medical Officer of Health), Mr. D. Davies (Secretary) and Mr. J. Watson (Assistant Secretary).

Mr. Braga, pursuant to notice, asked:—

"i. In view of the existing rationing of the water supply on the island of Hong Kong and of the recurring restrictions during dry seasons, will the President inform the Board as to the number of houses on the Island using water from the Government mains (as distinguished from independent water supplies) for flushing purposes?

The figures should be given separately for—
(a) dwelling houses,
(b) Government buildings,
(c) hospitals,
(d) hotels and offices.

ii. In whose hands is the power vested for granting permission for the use of filtered water from Government mains for flushing and gardening purposes?

iii. What specific requirements (if any) are imposed before the permission (referred to in ii) is granted by the authority concerned?"

The Replies.

The replies were made by the President as follows:—

1. The information is not at present available. Under Section 4 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 (P.H. and B.O.) Government buildings, whether Civil, Military or Naval, are exempted, and prior to June 24, 1927, hospitals are similarly exempted. The particulars in regard to dwelling houses, hotels and offices are in process of collection. I hope to be able to give them to the Board within a week.

It should be noted, however, that the mere number of water flushed installations is no index to the amount of water consumed.

Questions 2 and 3 do not concern the Board and I referred them to the Government, whose replies are:

2. (a) Under Section 162 of Ordinance No. 1 of 1903 (Public Health and Buildings Ordinance) the permission of the Governor-in-Council was necessary for the installation of any water closet in any but Government buildings and hospitals whether the necessary water was to be obtained from the Government mains or from an independent supply.

Under Section 9 of Ordinance 6 of 1927 (Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903 Amendment) this authority has been transferred from the Governor-in-Council to the Hon. Colonial Secretary and the previous exemption of hospitals has been withdrawn.

(b) No permits are necessary for using filtered water from the Government mains for gardening purposes, but such use must conform to the conditions laid down in Ordinance No. 16 of 1903 (the Waterworks Ordinance) and Regulations made thereunder.

3. Applications for flushing purposes must first comply generally with the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance and prove that an independent supply is not feasible before a supply from the Government mains is considered.

Each application will then be considered on its merits largely from a public health point of law, by the Hon. Colonial Secretary, who is advised by the Sanitary Board and the Hon. Director of Public Works.

Since 1923 on the advice of a committee which, was appointed to consider the feasibility of extending the system of water carriage in the Colony applications for water closets within the Peak District have been granted Government main water. The rate for excess water consumption in this district was from the same date raised to one dollar per thousand gallons.

A discussion followed between Mr. Braga and the President, the former desiring to make some observations arising, he said, out of the replies to his questions.

The President ruled him out of order in addressing the Board, but eventually gave him permission to speak.

Mr. Braga's Speech.

Mr. J. P. Braga said:—I feel greatly indebted to you, Sir, for the very complete answer to my questions on the all-important subject of the water supply in relation to the public health of the Colony. I am afraid the preparation of the answers must have involved a great deal of time and labour. It is time and labour well spent if only the replies succeed in drawing the attention of the community to the great necessity for conserving every gallon of filtered water for potable purposes in Hong Kong.

The belief is very generally held that there is an avoidable waste of the precious fluid in one way or another on the Island. There can be no two opinions that where waste is avoidable it should be checked. For example, there is no good reason why filtered water should be used for gardening purposes or even for flushing closets in large blocks of buildings in the business quarters of the City. The latter type of building is owned almost exclusively by wealthy companies or private firms with ample resources, and it should be incumbent on such owners to provide their own independent water services for flushing purposes.

The Board has no statutory power to enforce such requirement on owners of properties in Hong Kong who have been drawing on the Government mains for their water supply, nor can it act retrospectively by revoking the permission already granted by virtue of which valuable filtered water is used to flush lavatory installations in blocks of offices and similar buildings.

A Pathetic Sight.

There is the almost pathetic sight, with which Hong Kong residents are not unfamiliar, of processions of men, women and even children trudging long distances from the thickly populated areas in Hong Kong with buckets, kerosene tins and other receptacles to collect water for culinary and other domestic purposes in the dry season from the streams trickling down Glenealy Ravine.

It is an uncomplimentary reflection on the Administration that, while the poor have to undergo hardship to obtain the bare need of an essential necessary of life, the rich should enjoy the luxury of watering their garden lawns and ornamental flower beds with water from the Government mains.

This condition makes for dissatisfaction. It may be argued that all water used for gardening purposes is measured and consumers are made to pay for any excess consumption.

This view is indefensible from the public health point of view. A few dollars out of a fat Bank account at the end of each quarter is neither here nor there to a well-to-do resident; but the deprivation of water for ordinary potable purposes to a working man whose monthly domestic budget is made to balance only by the strictest economy is a serious consideration to himself and his family. It is even worse when looked at from the viewpoint of sanitation. Deprive the thickly populated areas of a sufficiency of water and encouragement is directly given for the development of preventible diseases.

Another Aspect.

It was only yesterday that my attention was drawn to another aspect of the water question at the present time of its restricted supply. In a letter from a well-known member of the shipping community, who has been a resident in the Colony for many years and is therefore acquainted with local conditions, he draws attention to water wastage at the waterfront and on board the river steamers. I promised to bring his complaint to the notice of the Board this afternoon.

This is what the gentleman wrote:—

"In view of the water restriction and the sight of the queues of half-frozen Chinese waiting their turns at the hydrants, I have often thought of writing to the papers about the waste of filtered water along the waterfront. Most, if not all, of the West River boats are being washed down with filtered water and I have timed my own crowd at the job which takes more than two hours. Of course, the water is measured by meter."

I feel sure the Board will appreciate the public spirit of this member of the mercantile marine in giving us this information with a view to checking the waste of what must amount, in the aggregate, to tens of thousands of gallons of filtered water a month when seawater would serve the purpose of washing down steamer decks equally well. "It is the sinful waste that makes woeful want."

Catchment Limits.

In a recent Sessional Paper laid before the Legislative Council, the proposed reservoir at Aberdeen is estimated to cost a little over 2½ million dollars to give a supply of 2.12 million gallons of water per day. In other words, the approximate capital cost of raw water per 1,000 gallons per day is set down by Mr. Henderson at $1,110. Yet, preventable waste is allowed to go on every day.

There is a limit to the catchment areas on the Island. Two large reclamations of the eastern foreshore are about completing. Judging by past experience within a few years the land now being reclaimed from the sea will be built upon and on a conservative estimate at least another 100,000 people will have to be supplied with drinking water. Reliable figures place the net increase of the Colony's population at 80,000 persons during the past ten months. It does not require any great stretch of imagination to visualise the Colony's requirement in the matter of its water supply within the next generation. It, therefore, behoves every resident to impose upon himself as a duty the obligation to reduce water wastage as much as possible and to educate the masses against such wastage.

To accomplish this successfully example is better than precept. I urge the recommendation to Government that applications for filtered water for flushing purposes be refused.

Govt. Buildings.

There is one other remark I wish to offer before I sit down. And that is with reference to Government buildings. A case came up before the Standing Committee of the Board not so long ago in the consideration of an application for sanitary installation asking for the privilege of drawing filtered water from the Government mains. The applicant endeavoured to make a strong case out of a statutory exemption of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance.

I refer to the non-application of the law to buildings or works belonging to the Crown or to the Colonial Government or upon land vested in a person on behalf of the naval or military departments of His Majesty's Service. I understand Sanitary appliances are installed in exempted buildings without the knowledge and sanction of the Board. This is an unsatisfactory state of affairs. If this Board is to be regarded as the guardians of the public health of the Colony it should not be deprived of the power to control its water supply, and I venture the opinion that it is an abuse of privilege to instal sanitary conveniences in a building—whether public or domestic—in the ownership of the Government without permission first had and obtained from the Board.

Photography & Art.
Exhibition & Contest, at Macao.
22nd January to 15th February, 1928.
For particulars address:
THE DIRECTOR,
Port Works Department,
Macao.

Mrs. Coolidge on a shopping trip along Connecticut Avenue with her new secret service man, J. J. Fitzerald.

CHINA DISCUSSED.

QUESTIONS IN HOUSE OF COMMONS.

PIRACY ON COAST.

Dec. 7.—Mr. Bridgeman, First Lord of the Admiralty (Oswestry), informed Mr. Locker (Essex, S.E. U.) that the question of stationing a British ship at Bias Bay to check piracy had been considered, and this action had been taken on occasion, whenever thought desirable. The establishment of a permanent British patrol in Bias Bay was not thought to be a feasible solution of this problem.

Mr. Looker asked whether it was proposed to take any naval steps or to make any naval dispositions in regard to Bias Bay in order to check the increase in piracy by the pirates who had a base in the immediate neighbourhood.

Mr. T. Williams (Don Valley, Lab.)—Will the right hon. gentleman undertake not to interfere with private enterprise? (Laughter).

Mr. Bridgeman said he did not know that piracy was included in the phrase "private enterprise." (Laughter.) With regard to Mr. Looker's supplementary question, the whole matter had been very carefully considered by the Commander-in-Chief on the spot, and he was taking what he thought to be the best method of dealing with the matter.

Special Treaties.

Mr. W. F. Mitchell (Saffron Walden, U.) asked whether any special treaties governing international relations were now being negotiated between the Chinese Government and any foreign Powers; and whether the British Government was aware of the nature of the proposals under consideration, in view of the fact that those might be regarded as setting a precedent with our own treaties with China which came to be remodelled.

Mr. Locker-Lampson, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs (Wood Green).—The Peking authorities have raised the question of treaty revision with the Belgian, French, Japanese, and Spanish Governments, but, while negotiations have in some cases been initiated, I have no reason to believe that any substantial progress has yet been made. His Majesty's Government have general knowledge of the lines the negotiations are following, and the consideration adduced in the second part of the question is receiving careful attention.

Passport Visas.

Mr. Locker-Lampson informed Capt. A. Evans (Cardiff, S., U.) that British subjects were not required to obtain visas for entry into the following countries:—Austria, Belgium, China (if entry was made by a treaty port), Columbia (a separate document was, however, required for which a charge was made), Cuba, Danzig (if entry was made by sea), Denmark, France, Hayti, Italy, Liechtenstein, Luxembourg, Morocco (French zone and Tangier), the Netherlands, the Netherlands West Indies, Surinam and Curacao, Norway, Portugal (including the Azores and Madeira), Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland. An agreement has been concluded with Germany for the reciprocal abolition of visas as from January 1, and negotiations were in progress with Czecho-Slovakia.

Chinese Piracy.

Dec. 12.—Mr. Locker-Lampson, Under Secretary, Foreign Office, in a written reply to Sir John Power, states that the whole question of Chinese piracy is now being considered by a Committee of the Diplomatic Body at Peking, consisting of the British, French, Italian, Japanese and United States Ministers.

REX INGRAM BECOMES MOHAMMEDAN.

Rex Ingram, the world-famous film-producer, whose celebrity is second only to that of D. W. Griffith, has turned Moslem.

He lives in an Oriental mansion at Nice, surrounded by a bodyguard of Arabs, and devotes himself to sculpture of a fatalistic type.

He has just completed a large bronze, which shows a miniature Christ in the arms of a giant Buddha.

He studies the books of Colonel Lawrence. He has bought a villa in North Africa. His thoughts are more in Araby than in Europe or America, and film production has ceased to interest him, though he has done more than any other British or American-born film director to make motion pictures an art.

ENJOYING THE SHOW.

Your enjoyment, or otherwise, of a theatrical performance depends as much upon yourself as upon the quality of the play or the skill of the players. To correct liverishness, biliousness, bad taste in the mouth, or a sluggish digestion, and thereby to put yourself into right physical condition to enjoy all the good things of life, Pinkettes, the dainty little laxatives, are perfection. Your chemist sells Pinkettes, or post free at 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Klangse Road, Shanghai.

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TENYO MARU ..... Sunday, 29th January.
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LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.
KITANO MARU ..... Saturday, 14th January.
HARUNA MARU ..... Saturday, 28th January.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.
AKI MARU ..... Wednesday, 18th January, 1928.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang, & Colombo.
AWA MARU ..... Thursday, 12th January.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico & Panama.
GINYO MARU ..... Monday, 6th February, 1928.

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.
KAMAKURA MARU ..... Friday, 20th January.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.
†TATSUNO MARU ..... Tuesday, 7th February, 1928.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.
†DURBAN MARU ..... Thursday, 12th January.

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON.
†CEYLON MARU ..... Thursday, 19th January.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
MISHIMA MARU ..... Friday, 20th January.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
KAWACHI MARU (Kobe direct) .... Thursday, 12th January.
†ADEN MARU ..... Thursday, 12th January.
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S.S. "LT. St. LOUBERT-BIE" .... 1st week February, 1928.

S.S. "YANGTSE" due to arrive from DUNKIRK.
LONDON, HAVRE about the 23rd January, 1928.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers.		Sailings from Marseilles.	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles.
CHENONCEAUX	A	—	—	17th Jan. 1928
ANGERS	B	—	—	31st Jan.
D'ARTAGNAN	A	16th December	21st Jan.	14th Feb.
G. METZINGER	A	30th December	1st Feb.	28th Feb.
SPHINX	A	13th January	15th Feb.	13th Mar.
PORTHOS	A	27th January	29th Feb.	27th Mar.

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A Class Steamers (1st Class .. £99. 0s. 0d. B Class 1st Class .. £85. 0s. 0d.
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S.S. "CITY OF PEKIN" ..... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ..... 14th February.
S.S. "CITY OF BENARES .. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ..... 20th February.

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SHIPPING SECTION.

COASTAL CHANGES.

MOVEMENTS IN SHIPPING PERSONNEL.

Mr. A. Duncan, third engineer, "Chinhua," has gone third engineer, "Shansi."

Mr. G. J. Forster, third engineer, "Shansi," has gone third engineer, "Chinhua."

Mr. E. J. Easson, from reserve, has gone second engineer, "Taming."

Mr. W. T. Cromby, from Home leave, has gone second engineer, "Kiangsu."

Mr. W. Orr, second engineer, "Kiangsu," is on Home leave.

Mr. A. B. Brown, sup'y third engineer, "Taming," has gone sup'y third engineer, "Taikoo Wan Yi."

Mr. D. H. Maxwell, second engineer, "Tean," is on reserve.

Mr. A. E. Nixon, from reserve, has gone third engineer, "Sinkiang."

Mr. G. P. Butteridge, third engineer, "Sinkiang," has gone third engineer, "Wenchow."

Mr. C. E. V. Fayrer, from reserve, has gone second engineer, "Kanchow."

Mr. H. C. McKenna, second engineer, "Kanchow," has gone second engineer, "Tean."

Mr. R. Barclay, chief engineer, "Anhui," has gone chief engineer, "Kaigan."

Mr. A. D. Armour, chief engineer, "Kaigan," has gone chief engineer, "Kwangchow."

Mr. J. Robson, chief engineer, "Kwangchow," has gone chief engineer, "Anhui."

Mr. J. H. Cameron, sup'y chief engineer, "Hsin Peking," has gone chief engineer, "Wenchow."

Mr. G. Cormack, chief engineer, "Wenchow," has gone sup'y chief engineer, "Ngankin."

Mr. A. B. Bowler, second engineer, "Tientsin," has gone sup'y second engineer, "Hsin Peking."

Mr. P. H. Todd, second engineer, "Whangpu," has gone second engineer, "Wanliu."

Mr. A. MacGregor, from Home leave, has gone sup'y chief engineer, "Hsin Peking."

Mr. C. L. Crampton, from Home leave, has gone sup'y second engineer, "Wanliu."

Captain P. R. Cuming, from reserve, has gone master, "Mingsang."

Captain S. J. Barden, of the "Mingsang," is on reserve.

Mr. G. J. Lawson, from reserve, has gone chief officer, "Kingwo."

Mr. G. E. F. Beck has been appointed sup'y second officer, "Yatshing."

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LOCAL SHIPPING.

TO-DAY'S ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

THIS MORNING'S LIST.

Phexenor (4,995) British, from Singapore,—B. & S.—217 passengers, 1,000 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 4,800 tons general (through).

Sunning (1,570) British, from Canton,—B. & S.—88 passengers, 2 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 332 tons general (through).

Cape St. Agnes (3,243) British, from Singapore,—Dodwell & Co.

Kiang Su (1,550) British, from Bangkok, Swatow,—B. & S.—4 passengers, 1,340 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Hydrangea (561) British, from Swatow,—Chin On S.S. Co.—236 passengers, 185 tons, general cargo for Hong Kong.

Liestan (1,571) British, from Hoihow,—Too Nam Nav. Co.—786 passengers, 300 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 100 tons general (through).

Pres. Grant (8,405) American, from Shanghai,—American Mail Line.—383 passengers, 1,955 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 4,597 tons general (through).

Cremer (2,787) Dutch, from Singapore,—J. C. J. L.—2,171 passenger, 270 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 136 tons general (through).

Oostkerk (5,002) Dutch, from Manila,—J. C. J. L.—2 passengers, 450 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 7,000 tons general (through).

Hankefjell (1,426) Norwegian, from Canton.—Dodwell & Co.

Kawachi Maru (3,567) Japanese, from Singapore,—N. Y. K.—90 passengers, 229 tons general cargo for Hong Kong, 1,042 tons general (through).

Deli Maru (1,293) Japanese, from Canton,—O. S. K.

Hozan Maru (1,383) Japanese, from Swatow,—O. S. K.

Chung Woo (1,234) Chinese, from Swatow.—Wallem & Co.

Sun Sai Kai (242) Chinese, from Macao,—Sui Sang S.S. Co.—100 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Lee On (729) Chinese, from Macao,—Hop On S.S. Co.—150 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Tak Hing (105) Chinese, from Autau,—Fook Hoi Co.—115 passengers, 100 tons general cargo for Hong Kong.

Departures.

For Canton:— Yendui, Cheng Lee, Chenan.
For Shanghai:— Katori Maru, Taiyo Maru, Cheong Shing, Phexenor, Pres. Jefferson.
For Dairen:—Yelan Maru.
For Bangkok:—Tai Lee.
For Swatow:—Hai Ming, Lushan Maru, Cremer, Kwai San.
For Takao:—Oostkerk.
For Chinwangtao:—Hankefjell.
For Saigon:— Bourbon, Wong Shek Kung, Telemachu.
For Manila:—Pres. Grant.
For Singapore:—Kalyan, Orestes.
For Autau:—Tak Hing.
For Amoy:—Nam Sang, Sunning.
For Hongay:—Yunnan, Alayasan Maru, Miikesan Maru.
For Macao:—Shiu Hing.

Clearances.

For Bangkok:—Shimer Maru.
For Batavia:—Tjimanoek.

Shipping Abstract.

	Arrivals.	Departures	In Port
British	6	11	20
Japanese	3	7	5
Norwegian	1	1	12
Chinese	4	5	17
Dutch	2	2	5
French	0	1	0
American	1	2	1
Mexican	0	0	1
Panama	0	0	1
Portuguese	0	0	3
	17	29	65

HONG KONG HOTEL VISITORS.

January 9, 1928.

Mr. G. Appelbaum, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Alderson,
Messrs. G. A. Palham Browne, R. J. Birbeck, N. C. Berry, G. Boffa, S. G. Boydell, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brown.
Messrs. E. J. Carmichael, M. A. Cohen, W. H. Comstock, D. Chadduck, P. Van Campinhort.
Messrs. G. L. Denigin, J. M. Dalgarno, J. Denigan.
Col. C. B. Follett, Mr. J. C. Finch, Miss N. Fox.
Messrs. N. P. Gadjew, A. S. Goring, Miss A. M. Grant.
Capt. T. P. Hall, Messrs. A. T. Howe, A. F. Henry, Fred. A. Hill, M. B. Hoare, V. Hindley, W. Hoegger, H. F. Hellis, Mr. and Mrs. D. Haun, Mrs. Hamilton.
Miss K. Ingles.
Mr. J. E. Joseph, Mrs. Jabson.
Mr. H. A. Keller.
Messrs. K. C. Loo, M. L. Lakeman, M. J. Leur, Miss H. Lillie.
Misses Osborne, Maj. and Mrs. C. W. Olivercrona.
Messrs. H. G. Pullen, Acton Poulet, C. G. Purchase, H. S. Phophet, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Priestley, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Parry, Mr. A. U. Reid.
Messrs. T. S. Sendzemir, W. J. Sawyer, R. Schilder.
Don Tinling.
Mr. and Mrs. R. Vallarino.
Mr. G. Wragge, Mrs. and Miss C. Weber.

AFTER 35 YEARS.

COMMANDER'S RETIREMENT ANNOUNCED.

When the Canadian Pacific liner "Montclare" arrived in Liverpool on Dec. 14 her popular commander, Captain George Webster, R.D., R.N.R., had made his final voyage in the active service of the company with which he has been so long associated, as he retired on December 31.

Captain Webster is a real old timer on the Atlantic, having been sailing to Canada for the last thirty-five years, thirty-one years as master. This probably constitutes the longest service on the North Atlantic route of any present-day commander. He joined the Elder Dempster Company in March, 1892, and, with the exception of service during the Boer War, has been on this route continuously.

At Sea At Eleven.

Captain Webster made his first bow to Father Neptune in July, 1879, at the age of eleven, spending his first three years afloat on the training ship "Indefatigable" at Liverpool. From this ship he passed on to the barque "Shakespeare," and after six years' service in this vessel to the "Ellerslie." His next ship was the full-rigged "Genista," one of the fastest clippers under the British flag engaged in the Australian wool trade.

Transferring to the Canadian Pacific service when this company took over the Elder Dempster Beaver Line in 1903, after eleven years with the latter company, Captain Webster served as master on a number of liners, becoming commander of the "Montclare" in March, 1923. During the Great War he was engaged in trooping from August, 1914, to August, 1918. He was presented with a silver cigarette case by the British Admiralty for carrying confidential mails during that period, and he also carried seven hundred boxes of gold specie during the war for the British Treasury.

A Gallant Rescue.

During his long life at sea Captain Webster has never been wrecked. When mate aboard the "Assaye," in 1895, he commanded the lifeboat that put out in a gale to rescue nineteen of the crew of a Norwegian steamer. The rescue was effected with great difficulty and danger, and he was awarded the Royal Humane Society Medal. Captain Webster related in this connection that the Norwegian captain asked him to return to the sinking ship for the Christmas pig, a request, needless to say that remained unheeded. He tells the story, too, of an American girl passenger who told him, when she was informed that the propeller was broken, that this was nothing. "No one can see it," she said.

During the South African War, Captain Webster was in command of the troopship "Milwaukee," and took the second Canadian contingent to the Cape from Halifax. He also took nine hundred Boer prisoners of war, including General Cronje and his staff, to St. Helena. For his trooping service during the campaign he received the Royal Naval Reserve Decoration.

Captain Webster will settle down at his home in Waterloo, near Liverpool. His eldest son, who is twenty-three years of age, is at sea, and his two younger sons are also expected to follow the calling of their father.

Captain Webster was born at Formby, near Liverpool, and during his career covered over 3,000,000 miles on various ships.

"PRES. MONROE."

The local agents of the Dollar Line announce that the s.s. "President Monroe," after being ashore in the Shimonoseki Straits, has been refloated without damage and will be one day late on schedule. Instead of arriving here on Saturday, January 14, and sailing for Manila on January 15, she will now arrive on Sunday, January 15, and sail for the Philippines on Monday, January 16.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA & VANCOUVER.
SAILINGS 1927.

STEAMERS	Hong Kong Leave	S'hai Leave	Kobe Leave	Y'hama Leave	V'ver Arrive
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 28	Jan. 31	Feb. 3	Feb. 12
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Feb. 15	Feb. 18	Feb. 21	Feb. 24	Mar. 4
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 7	Mar. 10	Mar. 13	Mar. 16	Mar. 25
EMPRESS OF ASIA	Mar. 28	Mar. 31	Apr. 3	Apr. 6	Apr. 15
EMPRESS OF CANADA	Apr. 18	Apr. 21	Apr. 24	Apr. 27	May 6
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	May 9	May 12	May 15	May 18	May 27
EMPRESS OF ASIA	May 30	June 2	June 5	June 8	June 17
EMPRESS OF CANADA	June 20	June 23	June 26	June 29	July 5

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from S'hai)

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE
£120 £112 £83
All first and second class rooms on the "Empress of Canada," "Empress of Asia" and "Empress of Russia" are fitted with hot and cold running water.

HONG HONG—MANILA SERVICE.

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila		Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Jan. 20	Jan. 22	EMPRESS OF CANADA	Jan. 22	Jan. 24
Feb. 24	Feb. 26	EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	Mar. 3	Mar. 5

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TRAVELLERS CHEQUES
PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.
THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

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Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42 Cables: "NAUTILUS."

O. S. K.
SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Via Singapore, Colombo, Suez and Port Said.
ATLAS MARU .....Monday, 6th February.
RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS & BUENOS AIRES—Via Saigon, Singapore, Colombo, Durban & Cape Town.
MONTEVIDEO MARU .....Friday, 10th February.
BOMBAY—Via Singapore and Colombo.
SUMATRA MARU (calls at Karachi) .Friday, 20th January.
HONOLULU MARU .....Friday, 3rd February.
SHINGO MARU .....Tuesday, 7th February.
DURBAN, DELAGOA BAY, BEIRA, DAR-ES-SALAAM, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA—Via Singapore and Colombo.
CHICAGO MARU .....Tuesday, 31st January.
CALCUTTA—Via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon.
SEATTLE MARU .....Tuesday, 24th January.
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA & VANCOUVER Via Japan Ports.
AFRICA MARU (from Shanghai)....Monday, 23rd January.
HAIPHONG—Via HOIHOW & PAKHOI.
MENADO MARU .....Tuesday, 17th January, 10 a.m.
TAIKWA MARU .....Tuesday, 31st January, 10 a.m.
NEW YORK—Via Japan ports, San Francisco & Panama.
HAVANA MARU .....Friday, 6th January.
JAPAN PORTS
AMAZON MARU .....Saturday, 14th January.
INDO MARU .....Sunday, 15th January.
BINGO MARU .....Tuesday, 24th January.
KEELUNG Via SWATOW & AMOY.
HOZAN MARU .....Sunday, 15th January, 11 a.m.
TAIKWA MARU .....Wednesday, 18th Jan., 10 a.m.
KAIJO MARU .....Sunday, 22nd Jan., 11 a.m.
TAKAO Via SWATOW & AMOY.
DELI MARU .....Thursday, 12th January, 10 a.m.
TAKAO—Direct.
DAIREN—via TAKAO.
For further particulars please apply to:—OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
Tel. Central No. 4088, 4089, 4090. M. TAKEUCHI, Manager.

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ENGINEERS.

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

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Length 787 Feet.
Length on Blocks 750 Feet.
Depth on Centre of Sill (H.W.O.S.T.) 34 ft. 6 ins.
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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong About	Destination
DEVANHA	8,155	21st Jan.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
DELTA	8,097	27th Jan.	Straits and Bombay
MALWA	10,986	4th Feb.	Marseilles & London.
KHYBER	9,114	18th Feb.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
NELLORE	6,853	25th Feb.	Marseilles & London
MACEDONIA	11,120	3rd Mar.	Marseilles & London
*KHIVA	9,135	10th Mar.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
KASHMIR	8,985	17th Mar.	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull
KARMALA	9,128	24th Mar.	Marseilles & London
MANTUA	10,946	31st Mar.	Marseilles & London
*KALYAN	9,144	7th Apl.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
MONGOLIA	16,504	14th April	Marseilles & London
MOREA	10,953	28th Apr.	Marseilles & London.
KASHGAR	9,005	15th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
MALWA	10,986	26th May	Marseilles & London
DEVANHA	8,155	9th June	Marseilles & London
MACEDONIA	11,120	23rd June	Marseilles & London

* Passengers to Singapore only. Limited accommodation available for 2nd class passengers from Hong Kong to London.

Frequent connection from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireaus, Smyrna and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedival Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS.

TAKLIWA	7,936	15th Jan. 3 p.m.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
SANTHIA	7,754	28th Jan.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta
TAKADA	6,949	12th Feb.	Singapore, Penang & Calcutta

B. I. Apcar Line steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers. All steamers are fitted with wireless and carry a qualified surgeon.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

ARAFURA	6,000	27th Jan.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
TANDA	6,956	2nd Mar.	

Regular monthly sailings from Hongkong to Japan and Hongkong to Australia.

The E. & A. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Cebu, Kolambugan, Tawao, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Company's steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Company's steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

NELLORE	6,853	15th Jan. p.m.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TAKADA	6,949	21st Jan.	Amoy, Moji, Kobe & Osaka
KHYBER	9,114	21st Jan.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KHIVA	9,135	3rd Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe
MACEDONIA	11,120	4th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
TANDA	6,956	7th Feb.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
KARMALA	9,128	11th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
*NAGPORE	5,283	17th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KASHMIR	8,985	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
KALYAN	9,144	18th Feb.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
MANTUA	10,946	2nd Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
ST. ALBANS	4,500	6th Mar.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama
*LAHORE	5,252	12th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MONGOLIA	16,504	17th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MOREA	10,953	30th Mar.	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
KASHGAR	9,005	13th April	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
MALWA	10,986	27th April	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
DEVANHA	8,155	11th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama
MACEDONIA	11,120	25th May	Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

* Cargo only.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on-carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2½ ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For further information, Passage Freights, Handbooks, etc., apply to:—

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SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD"	Via Suez Canal	22nd Jan.
S.S. "CITY OF KIMBERLEY"	Via Suez Canal	20th Feb.
S.S. "LYCAON"	Via Suez Canal	9th Mar.
S.S. "CITY OF DURHAM"	Via Suez Canal	23rd Mar.
S.S. "RHESUS"	Via Suez Canal	6th Apr.
S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK"	Via Suez Canal	20th Apr.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' Option.

Subject to change without notice.

For Freight and particulars apply to:—

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Hong Kong & Canton: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Canton.

PIRACY MENACE.

GUARDS ABOARD THE "KUT SANG."

London, Yesterday.

A telegram from Singapore states that owing to the prevalence of piracy in Chinese waters, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s steamers are now leaving for China with parties of armed troops aboard.

The steamer "Kut Sang," which has left for Hong Kong with 2,000 Chinese deck passengers, carried 10 fully-armed Royal Artillery men, who keep regular watches during the voyage.—Reuter.

PASSENGER LISTS.

ARRIVALS.

Passengers arrived in Hong Kong by the s.s. "Katori Maru" from London and ports on January 9 were:—

Mr. O. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Ford, Mr. and Mrs. B. H. Hoaking, Miss K. Hoaking, Miss G. Hoaking, Dr. Kwan Wing, Mr. and Mrs. A. Wheeler, Miss P. J. Wheeler, Miss O. B. Wheeler, Mr. H. S. Lee, Mr. P. T. Lim, Dr. R. Schider, Mr. F. B. da Silva, Mr. E. Zoumeroff, Miss C. Chockett, Mrs. D. H. Teixeira, Miss M. H. Teixeira, Mr. S. K. Wei, Mr. P. M. van Campenhout.

DEPARTURES.

Passengers departed Hong Kong by the s.s. "Katori Maru" for Japan via Shanghai on January 10 were:—

Mr. and Mrs. Hashimoto, Mr. M. Hashimoto, Mr. F. A. Robinson, Mrs. R. S. Hale, Mr. T. Yoshikawa, Mr. and Mrs. M. Fujita, Mr. R. Tanaka, Mr. K. Fujino, Mr. K. Takenchi, Mr. J. Mitsuya, Mr. S. Ohishi, Mr. Ed. Bosshordt, Mr. E. Tsuchihashi, Mr. T. Fukada, Mr. S. Kobayashi, Mr. T. Samejima, Mr. R. Baba, Mr. G. Nakagawa, Mr. M. Kawazawa, Mr. I. Kodama, Mr. J. Havander, Mr. R. Fachet, Mr. and Mrs. B. Fraser, Master N. R. Fraser, Master D. E. Fraser, Mr. and Mrs. K. Yano, Mr. Y. Kawaguchi, Mr. T. Iwai, Mr. and Mrs. K. Katsuyama, Master R. Katsuyama, Miss T. Katsuyama, Master M. Katsuyama, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Emori, Miss G. F. Morris, Miss C. M. Morris, Mr. O. Davies, Mr. T. Nakamura, Mr. T. Taniguchi, Mr. W. Taller, Mr. S. Kinoshita, Mr. R. Itoh, Mr. T. Itoh, Mr. S. Mikura, Mr. J. Shinoda, Mr. and Mrs. J. Murakami, Master Y. Murakami, Miss S. Murakami, Mrs. W. S. Carter, Mrs. R. W. Gibson, Master Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stenbery, Mr. N. B. Bond, Mr. J. P. Schl, Mrs. S. Sakurai, Master H. Sakurai, Mr. S. Miyagawa, Mr. and Mrs. G. Sax, Mr. S. Takasugi, Mr. K. Katsuno, Mr. N. Onodera, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Mitchell, Miss S. Mitchell, Mr. G. N. Huking, Mr. V. Huking, Mstr. R. G. Huking, Mr. Y. E. Shen, Mr. Y. Laram, Mr. S. G. Viswani, Mr. T. Hamaguchi, Mr. Z. Tamita, Mr. J. Fuchino, Mrs. T. Hancock, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Bridges, Mstr. C. F. Bridges, Mrs. N. Gingaroff, Miss Hu Hsu-tan, Miss Lee Han-hang, Dr. Cheng Hisong-hu, Miss Gillet, Mr. and Mrs. E. Matsumoto, Mr. T. Kitano, Mr. I. Nagao, [illegible] M. Hayashi.

Passengers departed from Hong Kong by the s.s. "Taiyo Maru" for San Francisco via ports on January 10 were:—

Mr. F. H. Hawkins, Rev. G. G. Sparham, Miss E. H. E. Murray, Mr. J. Hindley, Mr. J. Netoki, Mr. F. T. Freitag, Mr. S. Y. Hsu, Mr. S. K. Tung, Mr. J. E. Denegan, Miss N. Fox, Miss M. Osborne, Mr. K. Tarli, Mr. T. K. Sendzimir, Mr. P. T. Lamble, Mr. I. E. Jacob, Master Kwan Gam-on, Mr. Tong Tai-ping, Mr. T. Higham, Miss F. Cheon, Mr. E. Lim, Mr. Kong Kachuen, Mr. Kurt Vogel, Mr. Kwan Wai-hum, Mr. Chan Ju-wan, Mr. T. G. Hom, Mr. Yen Poh-wah, Mr. E. Isaac, Mr. W. C. Lo, Mr. S. N. Lo, Mr. Chan Sai-kwong, Mr. T. C. Lee, Mr. C. W. Whang, Mr. Sung Koikwan, Mr. Ng Luen-tak, Mr. K. Hashimoto, Mr. M. Fukaura, Mr. and Mrs. Chiu Kai-sen, Mr. Kon Men-sen, Mr. Yun Hen-sui, Mr. and Mrs. H. Watanabe, Mr. Liang Park-hang, Mr. M. Fukuoka, Sister M. du S. C. Pereira, Mr. S. Baba, Mr. C. Teraoka, Mr. M. Yamagami, Mr. A. Kodaka, Mr. S. Takiguchi, Mrs. T. Kukuchi, Mr. C. W. Brown, Mr. K. Matsuo, Mr. J. J. McGiverin, Mr. H. D. Hellis, Mr. M. K. Rao, Mr. D. S. Patel, Mr. H. P. Tinsley, Mr. H. W. Widdoes, Mrs. K. Weber, Miss M. Weber, Mr. G. Nicolas, Mr. Cheong Sham, Mrs. Lee Ho-kin, Mr. Wong Polim, Mr. T. Z. Pei, Mr. Ngai Joching, Mr. Leung Ming-chee, Mr. Wong Tat-fong, Mr. Tsui, Mrs. Fong Ho-ching, Miss Chum In, Mr. Yuet Lum, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Pak-ying, Master Lee Choy, Mr. Lam Ming-fung, Mr. Lee Ting-tsao, Mrs. M. S. Yu, Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Cheng, Mr. Yu Man-lan, Mr. Quan Ping-kin, Mr. Se Tung-chee, Mr. Lam Kon-man, Mrs. Chung Ling, Mrs. Yong Yung-ngoi, Master Wan Yen-wah, Master Wan Kwok-wah, Master Wan Chun-wah, Mr. Gum Pak-fai, Mr. Chan Ying-luen, Miss Ng Men-foon, Miss Ng Dunwai, Mrs. Mrs. Wong Chun-lan, Mr. Lau Shing, Mrs. Lau Choy-shee, Mr. Lin Tso-nam, Mrs. Chiu Shee, Mr. Carlos Chan, Mr. Yip Seung-tzoo, Mrs. Lee Wai-sang.

Passengers departed by the A.M. Liner s.s. "President Jefferson" from Hong Kong for Seattle on January 11 were:—

Mrs. R. Gamble, Master R. Gamble, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bouncken, Messrs. Y. Y. Lee, C. O. Chan, Chan Wing, Kwan Yan-shan, Yu Cheung-yuen, Wong Yin-shan, D. Timmins, Dr. H. G. Earle, Messrs. Lee Ho, Kwan, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lum, Miss Lum, Messrs. W. Hoegger, Lam Wai-kai, Lau Siu-bun, H. Y. Chan, S. H. Yu, Ow Yong Tat-son, Mrs. M. M. Chiang, Mrs. Jobson, Mr. Chan Bing-chiu, Mrs. Geo. B. Ashe, Miss Sally Huntress, Mrs. J. C. Van Cleve, Miss P. Wood, Messrs. D. C. Clancy, P. A. David, Miss V. M. Chesworth, Mr. Cheung Pak-fui, Miss S. F. Wong, Miss S. T. Wong, Messrs. Li Tse-koo, Tang Yong-kao, Mr. and Mrs. H. Gild, Messrs. D. Chadduck, A. Frederickson, Lo Kan, R. W. Ray, Mak Siu-him, Kwan Yau-sam, M. W. Stevens, Lt. Leo Healey, Mr. To Chungping, Mrs. P. T. Liang, Messrs. S. K. Wei, Tin Chung, Chan Tsze-min, C. L. Siow, San Fong-hin, Hong Him, Chu Tong, Moy Wing-yip, Ng Hay-ping, Ng Sut-yiu, Dr. B. H. Mellon, Mr. Ho Why, Dr. D. Schieder, Mrs. C. M. Elder, Mrs. A. P. Knapp, Master J. Van Cleve, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Link.

Passengers departed by the AM.L. Liner s.s. "President Grant" from Hong Kong for Manila on January 11 were:—

Mrs. M. Alario, Mrs. L. Baggeley, Messrs. J. C. Burt, L. A. Dickhoff, L. Everett, Miss L. Fasting, Mr. F. J. Field, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Fossum, Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Freeman, Miss M. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hogan, Mrs. W. M. Miley, Mrs. J. A. Miley, Messrs. C. Rewachand, G. Sobhraj, Mrs. D. Karagdag, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Alderson, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Smith, Mrs. B. Stewart, Lt. L. J. Webb, Messrs. Y. Fukuda, T. Brown, Y. Izutsh, Uy Cho-yee, Sra Yu-chuanty, Rev. Fa Garcia, Rev. Father C. Fernandez, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Parry, Master J. B. Parry, Messrs. W. J. Sawyer, D. Tinling, So Ho-toy, and D. Karagdag.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C.P.S., R.M.S. "Empress of Russia" arrived at Kobe yesterday at 2 p.m. leaves Kobe to-day at noon, and is due at Yokohama tomorrow at 9 a.m.

The M.V. "Delhi" (Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.), left Rotterdam on December 6 and is due here on or about January 13.

The B. I. s.s. "Takliwa" will leave Amoy for this port to-morrow at p.m., and is due here on January 13 at p.m.

The P. & O. s.s. "Nellore" left Singapore for this port yesterday at 8 a.m. with the outward English Mails, and is due here on January 15 at about 6 a.m.

The C.P.S., R.M.S. "Empress of Canada" left Vancouver for Hong Kong via Japan ports and Shanghai, on December 31, and is due here on January 19.

The C.P.S., R.M.S. "Empress of Asia" (Capt. A. J. Hailey, R.N.R.) will leave here for Victoria and Vancouver, B.C., via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama at noon on January 25.

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T'tau via Swatow & S'hai	HOPSANG	Sun.,	15th Jan., at 7 a.m.
T'tau via Swatow & S'hai	HANGSANG	Wed.,	18th Jan., at 7 a.m.
T'tau via Swatow & S'hai	YATSHING	Wed.,	25th Jan., at 7 a.m.
T'tau via Swatow & S'hai	FOOSHING	Sun.,	29th Jan., at 7 a.m.
Osaka v. Amoy, Moji & Kobe	KUTSANG	Tues.,	17th Jan., at 7 a.m.
Osaka v. Amoy, Moji & Kobe	LAISANG	Wed.,	25th Jan., at 7 a.m.
Canton	WAISHING	Thurs.,	12th Jan., at 10 a.m.
Straits and Calcutta	HOSANG	Wed.,	11th Jan., at 3 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta	NAMSANG	Wed.,	1st Feb., at 3 p.m.
Straits and Calcutta	KUMSANG	Tues.,	7th Feb., at 3 p.m.
Sandakan	HINSANG	Wed.,	25th Jan., at 3 p.m.

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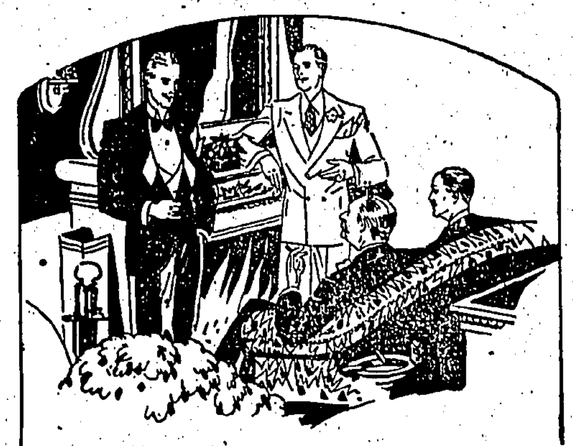

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Pres. Lincoln ....Jan. 17th 6 p.m.
Pres. Cleveland ...Jan. 23rd 6 p.m.
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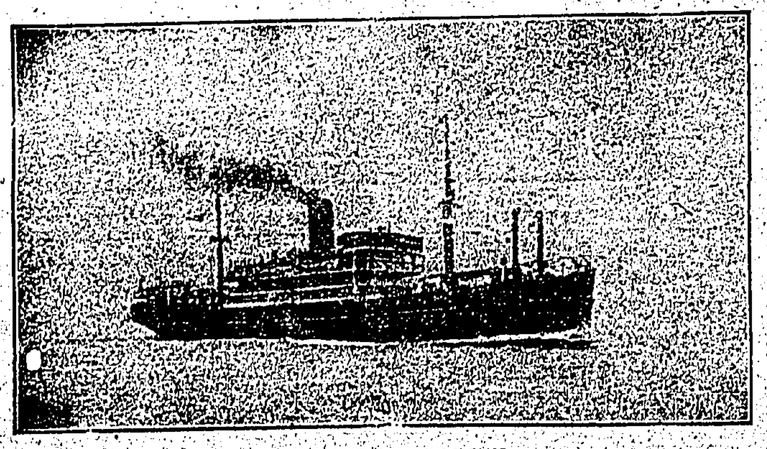

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Hong Kong, Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1928.

CONTROL OF WATER.

Of great public interest is the debate on the water supply at yesterday's meeting of the Sanitary Board. With most, if not all, of the observations made by Mr. J. P. Braga there will be—or should be—complete agreement. It is an anomalous state of affairs that, following a year in which the total rainfall was just over 107 inches, restrictions on the ordinary domestic consumption of water should be necessary. These restrictions may be justified on account of the greater population of the Colony and the increased consumption per head, but we must look ahead to the time when the Colony will be entirely free of such factors in regard to domestic water supply.

From the point of view of the Sanitary Board the main phase of the whole question that must always be borne in mind is the relation of the water supply to public health and, of course, sanitation. As Mr. Braga did well to point out, deprive the thickly populated areas of a sufficiency of water and encouragement is directly given for the development of preventable diseases. Epidemics must be averted by every reasonable precaution, and the most elementary precaution is a good and continual supply of potable water. But, even taken such a supply for granted it should not be a ground for contention that there is as much—if not, indeed more—"sinful waste" of water amongst the masses as there is in any other section of the community. And one of the greatest sources of waste is the standpipe, which is allowed to run freely for hours at a time in districts where there are no restrictions in force for the time being. It is no uncommon sight to see clothes being washed at these standpipes, besides domestic utensils—and even Chinese themselves. These processes do undoubtedly tend to a waste of water—and it is waste that must be guarded against most rigidly.

There may be a certain amount of disagreement with the strong views pronounced in regard to the watering of lawns and gardens. It is true that it was stated that the owners have to pay for any excess consumption, and doubtless they gladly pay, as both lawns and gardens may be regarded as necessities and not be placed in the category of luxuries. If it is thought that too much water is being utilised in this direction the obvious remedy is, alternatively, to increase the rate for excess consumption or limit the watering to certain specified hours of the day, as is done in other places where the supply of water is inadequate. Moreover, there might well be an extension of the meter system—the greatest regulator of water in Municipalities. The official figures of the number of meters in use in 1926 do not appear convincing in a Colony of this size—thus, there were 3,239 in the city, 60 in Pokfulam, 242 on the Peak, and 1,563 in Kowloon. That does not give anything like a formidable total.

The whole problem of the existing water supply can be narrowed down to the old axiom: "Waste not, want not." If any section or any individual is guilty of wilful waste they ought to be penalised. There seems a call for the appointment of special waste water inspectors, as in other water-famine towns and cities, whose function would be to visit every place, public and private, where there is cause to suspect a wilful waste of water. And, apart from all such measures of conservation, it is, of course, the primary duty of the Government to ensure always that there is an adequate supply to meet the entire needs of the Colony, irrespective of population or consumption.

Mr. S. Mooney, master of the s.s. "Namsang" owned by Jardine's has reported to the police that at 8.30 p.m. on January 9 whilst the vessel was alongside the No. 2 Wharf at Kowloon, a Chinese passenger bound from Singapore to Amoy accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. A search was made immediately the man fell into the harbour but no trace of him could be found. The body has not yet been recovered.

SORE EYES.

SHROFF'S EXCUSE FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

SENT TO JAIL.

A Chinese shroff employed by the Chung Sing Loong firm of No. 4, Chung Cheng Street, West Point, was this morning charged before Mr. Roger Edward Lindsell at the Central Magistracy with the embezzlement between December 24 and January 9 of $77.43 the property of the firm.

He pleaded "guilty," and said that he was suffering from sore eyes and took the money to pay for treatment. He could not afford to pay out of his own salary because he was getting only $20 per month without any commission.

Accused added that he had been a year with the firm, and there was some wages due to him which he was willing to allow the complainants to retain as part payment of the money he had taken.

The complainants' representative said that the accused embezzled the money before the trouble with his eyes broke out. The witness was unable to suggest what the accused did with the money.

Sergeant Kennear said that the money was embezzled in 12 lots, the first on December 24 and the last on January 9. Accused was not arrested but was brought to the station by the complainants' representative who preferred the charge against him. He admitted the offence right away and did not make any attempt to run away. When searched only $2.17 was found on the accused's person.

The Magistrate passed sentence of four weeks' hard labour.

COOLIE TO DIE.

EUROPEAN LADY'S ASSAILANT.

PRISON FOR HAWKER.

Shanghai, Jan. 1.

Justice was rendered at the Mixed Court yesterday in the murder of Mrs. E. T. Forestier, who was hacked to death in her home at 528 Avenue Haig on November 2. Nyoch Kying-les, former house coolie to Mrs. Forestier, was sentenced to death on charges of robbery and murder, while Chieu Su-ling, the hawker concerned in the attack, was sentenced to 16 years' imprisonment for his share in the crime which resulted in the murder of Mrs. Forestier.

Judge Li and Deputy Burdett occupied the bench, and while extending congratulations to the Municipal police officers concerned in bringing the culprits to book, Mr. Burdett doubted the wisdom of extending mercy to a criminal (the hawker) who, he said, was so dangerous and so ruthless to the public as was shown by his conduct.

Mr. Burdett, pointed out that there was strong circumstantial evidence that the house coolie robbed Mrs. Forestier, while there was corroboration that the hawker aided and abetted him.

Shared The Spoils.

Relating the facts of the case, Mr. Burdett said the second accused went to the house in order to obtain money. "While he was there, he connived at the murder," the Deputy continued. "Afterwards he shared the spoils equally with the murderer and another accomplice. He has given no credible explanation of his part in what took place and it is difficult to see what construction can be placed upon his activities other that that he went to deceased's house for the purpose of committing a robbery, prepared at the same time to commit a violent assault with its attendant risk of developing into murder provided he attained his end.

"As regards the charge of murder, the second accused is found to have been a principal in the second degree; that is, he aided and abetted the main offender in the perpetration of the crime. If, for some proper reason, it was considered leniently with him, it might, therefore, be argued that the degree of his guilt was somewhat less than that of the actual murderer. Taking into consideration the condition at present prevailing in China however, together with the extraordinarily savage nature of the murder committed and the fact that there are no extenuating circumstances whatever concerning the case of the second accused, I much doubt the wisdom of extending mercy to a criminal so ruthless and dangerous to the public as this man has clearly shown to be."

Members of St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club held a successful dance at the Lane Crawford Restaurant last night.

BACK TO JAIL.

ECHO OF GAS COMPANY CASE.

PRISONER'S INFORMATION.

A. A. Remedios who was temporarily released from jail after being sentenced to four weeks' imprisonment in connection with the recent Gas Company case, was again before Mr. Roger Edward Lindsell at the Central Magistracy this morning.

Mr. Leo d'Almada, Sen., Remedios's solicitor, said that he applied for Remedios's release and remand on bail as the result of a suggestion contained in a letter to a certain party from Mr. Blackburn, the manager of the Gas Company, with reference to Remedios's unfortunate position in jail.

It was suggested that if Remedios were able to supply certain information which the Gas Company required with regard to pilfering, the remission of his sentence would be applied for. Remedios was willing to give all the information that was in his power, but since his release by the Magistrate he had not been afforded the opportunity of getting in direct touch with the Company.

Nothing Kept Back.

Instead, the information the Company required was communicated to Sergeant Whant who questioned Remedios, who made a report which Sergeant Whant handed over to the Company. Mr. d'Almada said that he thought that Mr. King was satisfied that in that report Remedios did not wilfully keep anything back from the Company.

However, Mr. Blackburn said that the information contained nothing that was new. That morning Remedios had turned over further information to him (Counsel) which he had handed over to Mr. King, but the latter, of course, had not yet had the opportunity of communicating that information to the Company.

Leakage.

Proceeding, Mr. d'Almada said that Remedios was able to give information about leakage, but he was unable to supply the Company with what they wanted, which was the names of those concerned in pilfering. This, Mr. d'Almada said, was because Remedios did not know who the persons concerned were, and not because he did not want to give the information.

Counsel said that it was inconceivable that a father of seven children who had been in jail during the best part of the year—the festive period—would throw away the chance of freedom offered to him by wilfully keeping back information from the Company.

Mr. Lindsell said that it was possible that the prisoner might prefer going back to jail rather than give away his associates.

Mr. d'Almada replied that that was highly improbable after what Remedios had suffered. Besides, those associates were not his relatives that he should be so anxious to shield them.

Names Not Known.

Remedios was not in a position, Mr. d'Almada said, to know who was concerned in the pilfering. For example, it was known that certain fitters who had been dismissed by the Company had been engaged by private individuals from time to time to install gas fittings in houses. There was nothing to prevent these dismissed fitters who had knowledge of meters to work in collaboration with gas users to defraud the Company by either tampering with the meter to make it go slowly or make it stop altogether. Whilst Remedios knew this arrangement to exist, he did not know who the fitters were.

Mr. d'Almada added that he wanted to make it clear that he did not make his application for Remedios's release from jail under false pretences. It was all brought about as the result of the letter which Counsel had shown to his Worship in Chambers before he made his application in Court. That application was made under the belief that Remedios would be able to assist the Company.

In conclusion, Mr. d'Almada said that Remedios stood sentenced before his Worship and he left it entirely to his Worship to decide whether the sentence should be confirmed or reduced. Remedios had suffered sufficiently for the offence he had committed, and Counsel asked his Worship to reconsider the sentence notwithstanding the fact that the Company had said that the Information given by Remedios contained nothing new.

Not Provided.

Replying to the Magistrate, Mr. King said that the police were in an outside position. He had sent a European officer to interview the Company. They had stated to that officer the information they required. It was communicated to Remedios and the latter made a statement which was handed to the Gas Company who said that it did not contain any information that was new, and therefore the Company could not recommend remission of sentence.

Whilst in the course of the police interview with Remedios there was nothing to indicate that he was wilfully holding back any knowledge he might have, there was also no proof that he had given all the information it was possible for him to give.

The Magistrate said that he gave Remedios bail because he understood Remedios might be able to give information which might induce the Company to ask him to remit Remedios's sentence. Apparently Remedios had failed to do so, and therefore he must sentence him to go back to jail for a further three weeks.

A GOAT AND KID.

DISPUTE BETWEEN KOWLOON INDIANS.

COUNSEL'S ALLEGATION.

Within a few hours of his admission to practise as a barrister yesterday morning, Mr. K. S. Chowdbury appeared in his first case before Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy to defend an Indian constable charged with the larceny of a goat and kid belonging to an Indian watchman employed by the China Light and Power Company.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. L. D. Turner, who alleged that the defendant stole the goat and kid on October 17 from a vacant piece of ground near the China Light and Power Company's premises at Mongkok. The animals were afterwards traced to Lokmachau, where the defendant was stationed. As the result of inquiries made by Sub-Inspector Dick, following a report by the complainant, it was discovered that the kid had been slaughtered and consumed by the defendant and his family. Subsequently at an interview with the complainant in the presence of another Indian constable, the defendant was alleged to have admitted the theft, and offered to pay $100 to the complainant.

Why Dismissed?

In his cross-examination of Sub-Inspector Dick, Mr. Chowdbury elicited the statement that the Inspector knew that the complainant was formerly a policeman.

Mr. Chowdbury proceeded to ask why the complainant was dismissed, but Mr. Turner objected to the trend of the cross-examination, and the Magistrate said that Counsel could only ask questions which were relevant to the case.

Mr. Chowdbury replied that it was most relevant to his case as he was going to show that the complainant was dismissed from the Police Force on account of the defendant or the defendant's brother, which was the reason the prosecution was brought.

The case was adjourned.

IN THE NEWS.

ITEMS FROM TO-DAY'S POLICE REPORTS.

Two maid servants employed at No. 21, Jervois Street have been arrested and are being detained by the police on suspicion of having attempted to poison their mistress, a Chinese woman named Tsang Kam-sze.

The Fire Brigade received two calls last night. One proved to be a false alarm from Sai Yuen Lane, West Point, whilst the other was an outbreak amongst some matting on a bed on the first floor of No. 58 Second Street. The fire was confined, and resulted in only the matting and the bed boards being burnt.

A fire broke out last night on motor bus No. 87 owned by the Kowloon Motor Bus Company whilst the vehicle was passing the railway bridge in Gascoigne Road, Hunghom. The bus was quickly emptied and no one was injured. The Kowloon Fire Brigade turned out and extinguished the flames after a brisk fight. The fire originated through the gasolene pipe bursting.

Sub-Inspector Ellis this morning summoned the manager of the South Asia Film Company, and the Hong Kong and Kowloon Film Company, both of the fifth floor of the China Building, before Mr. Roger Edward Lindsell at the Central Magistracy on a charge of storing films on premises which had not been licensed for the storage of inflammable goods. The Inspector pointed out that the premises were unsafe for the storage of films as all the interior partitions were of wood. It was pointed out by the defence that the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., had been storing films in similar premises in the same building for a considerable time and no action had been taken. The Magistrate gave a remand for the Inspector to look into the matter, as it appeared unfair to proceed against the defendant alone if his allegeation was true.

THREAT TO HANKOW.

(Continued from Page 1.)

of the Nationalist Government. Presumably, the money is asked for the "area's" administrative expenses.]

Shanghai, Yesterday.

A manifesto issued in Nanking yesterday by Chiang Kai-shek announces his resumption of the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Nationalist Army, and pledges that he will personally direct the anti-Northern Expedition, support the Central Authorities and suppress all Communist uprisings. He "does not dare to forecast the result of his reappearance at this critical moment when both party and country are on the brink of collapse and the people are reduced to despair." He hopes that all his fellow-countrymen will rally to his support.—Reuter.

OTHER AREAS.

Quarrels Over Money: War in the North.

There is little of importance from other areas in China which have been prominent for one reason or other.

Squabbles among the Nationalist leaders at Nanking have not been patched up but Chiang Kai-shek is persevering in his task of forming a new Government.

Differences solely due to revenue—the question of money having been referred to above—are evident along the Yangtsze up to Hankow as General Cheng Chien is reported as having refused to attend any conference at Nanking.

In the North, the Fengtien forces are maintaining that the Nationalists have not entered Shantung province and the latter have been silent for a few days.

CHINA FLEET CHANGE.

H.M.S. "Cornflower" is coming out to the China Station to relieve H.M.S. "Hollyhock" and arrived at Gibraltar on Sunday, states a message to the local Admiralty authorities. The "Hollyhock" is one of the sloops on the station for coastal and river work.

IN YUNNAN.

STRUGGLE FOR MASTERY AT "KUTSING."

THE TOWN ATTACKED.

Yunnanfu, Jan. 1.

The centre of interest in Yunnan province at present is udoubtedly "Kutsing," lying to the East, and slightly to the north of the capital, at a distance of about 70 miles, where the contending forces are struggling for the mastery, the objective being the holding of, and the re-taking of the town of "Kutsing" respectively.

General Lung, who represents the Government of Yunnan province, has for his representatives fighting at "Kutsing," General Hu-Yin, with Mong Yiu-wen and Chang Fong-tswen under him. All these are Tribal men (that is, aborigines as is also General Lung.

Opposed to these are Generals Chow Si-chuen (Governor of Kweichow province) Hu Roh-yi (General of Mengtze until he revolted), and Chang Ru-yi, General of Chaotung. The two latter invited General Chow to join them to drive out General Lung.

Another opponent to General Lung in the West, is General Tang-San (cousin to the late Governor Tang, of Yunnan province, and in this connection, news has arrived to the effect that Colonel Shih-Wa, one of Tang-san's men has turned against him, and is siding with General Lung, bringing 1,000 men with him.

French Support.

The French are supporting General Lung, who undoubtedly is the most capable man in the province, and as evidence of their desire to help, the residents of Lao-Gay, the border town on the railway, have sent 200,000 rounds of ammunition, which arrived on December 21, and a similar quantity arrived from the same source on December 25, with 400 revolvers during the same period, 175,000 rounds arrived at the city for the same purpose. A report of the capture of Kutsing by General Lung's men has been received here, but has not been confirmed, but it is known that the town has been attacked very vigorously, aeroplanes being used for bombing purposes.

An unforunate accident has occurred in this connection, a French aviator, flying in the Kutsing district, crashed near Lu-linng, which is to the south of Kutsing, and although the accident was very serious, it is not known whether the aviator has escaped injury, as he was missing up to the time of writing.

General Lung is confident of success, and reports are circulated that the Kweichow troops have suffered a severe defeat.

Yunnanfu has been honoured lately by the visit of a deputation of six Japanese business men, who have been sounding the possibilities of increasing business in Yunnan, which to say the least of it, is very enterprising, and sets a good example to those of other nationalities. —An Occasional Correspondent.

CHRISTIE JAILED.

FOUR MONTHS FOR CONSPIRACY.

BLUHM'S PASSPORT.

James Christie and Christopher Bluhm were yesterday afternoon convicted by Major C. Willson at the Central Magistracy on the charge of criminal conspiracy to defraud Au Yeung, a Chinese Police Reservist who, following information given to the police by Leslie Ernest Haynes, posed as a merchant from Malaya and interviewed the two accused in connection with a morphia deal.

Christie, who had frankly admitted in the course of his evidence that he lost his O.B.E., on account of a conviction in Shanghai in connection with an arms deal, was sentenced to four months' hard labour, whilst Bluhm received three months' jail. The Magistrate directed that the sentences should date from the day of the accused's arrest (November 16). On the additional charge of not having a valid passport, Bluhm was fined $50, or, in default, a further four weeks' imprisonment. An order was also made for his expulsion from Hong Kong.

Before making his submissions for the defence, Mr. J. A. Gordon Leask called Mr. W. K. Smith, an oil dealer from San Francisco, who gave evidence that Thatcher and Company did exist in Shanghai, and there was such a brand as "Long Life" kerosene oil on the China market. The witness also spoke about drops in the prices of kerosene in September and October last year. He did not know the man Zia mentioned by Bluhm, but he had met Thatcher, but the latter did not mention Bluhm to him.

Defence Address.

In his address for the defence, Mr. Leask remarked that the same set of facts had been resuscitated in the re-trial on another charge amended from one on which the defendants had already been discharged. It did not seem consonant with British justice that they should stand for another trial where the plea of autre fois acquit could have been submitted.

Dealing with the evidence, Counsel said that the case for the prosecution was based on the evidence of the Police Reservist, Au Yeung. But it would appear that the principal witness was actually Haynes, the informer. Haynes' evidence, Mr. Leask thought, could not be accepted by anybody.

In support of this point, Mr. Leask referred his Worship to an authority, Archbold, 26th edition, page 473, where Archbold said, under heading of "Credit of Witnesses," the credibility of witnesses depended amongst other things, upon (1) knowledge of the fact he testifies to, (2) his disinterestedness, (3) his integrity, etc.

Cautious and Shrewd.

Speaking on the subject of knowledge, Mr. Leask said the Police Reservist possessed no knowledge of the subject matter of the case in which he was called upon to interest himself as a member of the Police Reserve. He was told to look for two foreigners who had morphia, and his whole mind was obsessed with morphia, and morphia only. It was agreed that at the outset Au Yeung had no knowledge regarding the drug, and it was also admitted that he went back to Mr. King and Mr. Taylor, who "put him wise" on the deal.

It was inconceivable that a man with diversified experience extending over 30 years in China, and who according to the evidence, had the attribute of being cautious and shrewd in his dealings, should at the very outset come out with the plain question of "Do you want 'morph'?"

Haynes' Motives.

Coming to the second point of disinterestedness, again referring to the same authority, Mr. Leask said a witness, to be perfectly creditable, must not be in the least degree biased or partial to either party. The witness, Haynes, in addition to his other qualities which need not be added, was distinctly biased, Mr. Leask submitted.

Mr. Leask found for this biased attitude on the part of Haynes three motives:

(a) That there had been something in the past in Shanghai in 1926, when Haynes asked Christie for a loan and did not get it, and Haynes had said: "I will never forgive you Jim, for this."

(b) Haynes wanted to get rich quickly and saw his chance in getting into the deal in arms, which Christie would not allow him to do.

(c) Having discussed the question of arms with Christie on several occasions and gone to the most extraordinary trouble of getting information, he noted the details on an envelope with the view to making his own skin safe by reporting to the police.

"The other points dealt with by Archbold spoke for themselves," said Mr. Leask. "That is one other point, that Haynes is known as The Liar, and if your Worship thinks for one moment that his evidence can be believed, I shall be very surprised indeed."

Bluhm's Part.

Referring to Bluhm, Mr. Leask pointed out that, in their testimony, both the first and second witnesses strenuously stated that Bluhm did not take any part in the proceedings whatever. How, then, Bluhm could be said to conspire with Christie it was difficult to see.

His Worship pointed out that at one stage Bluhm did go to Haynes and interest himself personally in the matter.

On the point of conspiracy Mr. Leask argued that there must be an agreement for the alleged purpose and also the defendant's joint participation in it. He argued that Bluhm was a genuine oil dealer, as was shown in the correspondence with Thatcher and Company of Shanghai, a concern which it was suggested did not exist but which, as proved by the evidence of Mr. W. K. Smith, did exist.

"Bluhm gave his evidence extremely well, and I don't think that he was shaken. The whole time he was dealing in oil, with various persons, Muli Khan, and the Chinese mentioned by Bluhm in the famous 'Sonsky' letters as 'The Grafter.'"

Counsel said it was a most extraordinary thing that in spite of the most rigid search both of Christie's room and office, no scrap of evidence had been found relating to drugs. This charge was spread by Haynes after he met Christie in November, 1927.

Police Denial.

Mr. Leask asked how the mention of heroin, at the first interview between Haynes and Christie, could be reconciled with the steps that immediately followed and which were based on a morphia charge. He submitted that Haynes had contradicted himself here.

While on this subject, he would like to refer again to the police raid on the address of a friend of Christie, as confirming what he had already said, at the last hearing.

Mr. King: I strenuously deny the statement. The Police entirely repudiate any imputation on the Police in that direction.

Mr. Leask: I would like to mention that somebody did raid that address, and the first defendant said it was the Police. I wanted to explain as you might think it was a wild statement.

Proceeding, Mr. Leask said that the charge really resolved itself into one of obtaining money by false pretences. Referring once again to Archbold, Mr. Leask submitted that the defendants could not be prosecuted for giving a promise of future conduct, a promise of future delivery, even though the goods concerned were drugs, which of course he strenuously denied.

Genuine Deposit.

The prosecution had attempted to throw discredit on the receipt for a deposit of $100,000 in the Li Tung Bank in Swatow, whereas it was shown, from the occurrence of both defendants' names thereon, that it was a genuine deposit made payable to Christie after certain obligations under an arms contract had been discharged. It was unfortunate that arrest should have occurred the day before this money was made payable to Christie.

Was it conceivable that Christie should have jeopardised a big arms deal, worth thousands of dollars to him, for the sake of seeking a paltry $200 or $300 in such risky circumstances as a morphia deal in this Colony? Mr. Leask regarded this as inconceivable in view of Christie's long sojourn in China and his qualification as a shrewd man of many parts.

In concluding, Mr. Leask pointed out that it had been laid down that a police witness must be corroborated. There had been no corroboration of Au Yeung as the Police witness, because the second witness Haynes could not be believed. Much of the evidence was merely dragged in to secure a conviction.

Mr. Leask asked for the accused's discharge. They had been in custody, he said, since November 16 on two charges which no evidence could support.

Shaky Credit.

In his reply, Mr. King referring to the autre fois acquit question raised by Mr. Leask, he pointed out that in the other Court the Magistrate gave the accused an option, and the accused claimed their acquittal on the previous charge, so that it was now not quite in order to put in the suggestion of autre fois acquit.

Mr. Leask pointed out that the accused were not pleading guilty to any of the two charges.

Dealing with the rest of Mr. Leask's submissions, Mr. King made the point that in reality it was not Haynes but the accused who were running after the other party.

"Admittedly the second witness, Haynes's credit is shaky. He admits that in the box, but could a man placed as Haynes was go into the box and deliberately tell a string of untruths for which he could be bowled out every time? He admitted frankly that he had been convicted before. It was a light task for him to go into the box. I suggested there was some other interest than one of purely personal spite that made him go into the witness box and give his evidence as he did. Taking his attitude I submit that while his past has been shaky, and his credit is shaky in some respects, his evidence has been entirely sustained right through."

No Redness.

Mr. King refuted the suggestion that Haynes wanted to get into the arms deal and that at the last moment when he saw he had no chance of doing so had gone to the police with his information to save his own skin. Drugs came into the deal because the defendants knew that if they defaulted on this, the buyer would have no redress. He could not go to the police and report on a matter of which the consequence would be visited on him as much as on the defaulters. This supplied the key-motive of the defendants' actions during the whole case, added Mr. King.

"Christie has been the master mind. They could not put forward the second defendant Bluhm as the principal, and that was why he remained more or less in the background during those interviews, being later introduced as the seller. Throughout the whole case, the relations between Christie and Bluhm are stressed in the Sonsky letters, Bluhm calling Christie "Popsky" and himself "Sonsky."

Case Proved.

His Worship in giving his decision agreed with Mr. King that the accused, knew the prospective drug buyer could have no redress if they defaulted on the undertaking to procure drugs, and had made their plans accordingly.

He found the case proved against both accused and convicted them.

STILL TROTTING.

DICK NORTON'S HAPPY COMPANY.

HERE AGAIN.

Mr. Dick Norton's Globe Trotters made a very welcome reappearance at the Star Theatre last night when they presented a melange called "Happy Moments." And happy they were, too, except Norton's own rendering which chorus, of the ever-popular "Poor Old Joe." That left a feeling of sadness, which is a tribute to the artiste's presentation. All the other items, except, of course, some finely-executed classical pianoforte airs, went with a swing. There were plenty of songs, plenty of dancing and plenty of the "funny business" which goes to make a show like the Globe Trotters a success. Last night, through an oversight, there was no programme, but that does not matter a bit. Every member of the little band of artistes from Dick to little Miss Norton gave of their best and kept the audience entertained the whole way. To-night "Happy Moments" will be repeated, and to-morrow the Company will present an entirely new programme under the title of "Scenes and Screams."

"LA BOHEME."

BIG PICTURE AT QUEEN'S THEATRE.

"LA BOHEME" is again to be seen at the Queen's Theatre and its irresistable attraction is instanced by the crowded "houses" it is drawing. The story of the weakly by beautiful seamstress, Mimi, and her love for Rodolphe in squalid Parisian surroundings, is one which will appeal through the ages and the screen version will always be as popular as any actual presentation of the opera itself. Lillian Gish and John Gilbert play the chief roles and are well supported by a large cast.

MASQUERADE.

Dramatic Film at the World.

At the World Theatre Ronald Colman is starring in a sparkling new film, "A Thief in Paradise." It is a story of a man who takes another's name and possessions and is full of dramatic situations.

The Somoan island scenes are particularly beautiful. "Fearless Fide," a fable, and an International newsreel are also in the programme.

The well-known Paris Professor of History Arnaud was shot on December 22 when entering the underground station. The assailant was his wife, whom he wanted to divorce.

The strongest broadcasting station of Europe was opened on December 22 at Zeesen near Berlin. It was built by "Telefunken." It will easily be heard in all parts of Europe.

Shadows Before.

COMING EVENTS ANNOUNCED IN THE "MAIL."

To-day—Star Theatre; the Globe Trotters in "Happy Moments."

To-day—Queen's Theatre; "La Boheme."

To-day—World Theatre; "A Thief in Paradise."

To-day—Star Theatre; "The Rainmaker."

January 12—Helena May Institute Concert, 5.30 p.m.

January 12-13— Star Theatre, The Globe Trotters in "Scenes and Screams."

January 12-14—Queen's Theatre; "The Fire Brigade."

January 12-14—World Theatre; "The Taxi Dancer."

January 12-14—Star Theatre; "Satan In Sables."

January 14-15— Star Theatre, The Globe Trotters in "Pleasure Land."

January 16-17—Star Theatre, The Globe Trotters in "Incidents."

February 25— Craigengower Cricket Club's annual Bachelors' Dance.

Sports.

January 12—Football: 12th H. Bty., R.A. v. 31st H. Bty. R.A., Sookumpoo, 4.15 p.m.

January 13— Annual Billiard Championship of St. Peter's Y.M. Club.

January 14—Entries close for forthcoming Annual Race Meeting, 3 p.m.

January 21—China New Year meeting (Fanling Hunt), Kwanti Race Course.

January 28—American lawn tennis tourney (mixed doubles) for members of the Ladies' Recreation Club at L.R.C.

Meetings.

January 13—Annual meeting of St. David's Society, Prince's Building, 5.30 p.m.

January 16—General meeting of shareholders, Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd., Exchange Bldg., noon.

January 27—Annual meeting of St. Peter's Church Young Men's Club, 8.30 p.m.

February 9—Fortieth annual meeting of shareholders of the Hong Kong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., at Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's offices, 12.30 p.m.

Miscellaneous.

January 12—Institution of Rev. A. Swann as Dean of St. John's Cathedral and Archdeacon of Hong Kong and the Rev. Mok Shau-tsang, as Achdeacon of Canton, at Evensong in St. John's Cathedral, 5.30 p.m.

January 12—Reception of welcome to the Rev. and Mrs. A. Swann, St. John's Cathedral Hall, 4.45 p.m.

January 13—H.E. The Governor distributes prizes at Queen's College.

January 14—Distribution of prizes at Ellis Kadoorie School, by the Hon. Sir Shau-son Chow, 10.30 a.m.

January 15—Opening of the Hotel Riviera, Macao, with special dinner; and dancing from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m.

January 16—Debate in St. Peter's Y.M. Club House, 8.30 p.m.

January 22—Opening date of Photographic & Art Exhibition at Macao.

KNOCKED OUT.

HOTEL BOY'S UNLUCKY NIGHT.

RESTAURANT BRAWL.

A young European was this morning fined $10 by Major C. Willson, and ordered to pay compensation of $5 to the No. 1 dining room "boy" of the Tong Shan Hotel, Connaught Road Central.

The case for the prosecution was that the defendant went to the restaurant apparently quite all right at 12.30 a.m., and ordered a meal and drinks. After paying his bill, which including charge for two beers and four whiskies, the defendant pushed the table and swept everything to the floor.

As the defendant was leaving, he quarrelled with a man at another table. The dining room superintendent interfered and was knocked down. Then when No. 1 "boy" remostrated the defendant rained blows on him, puffing his eye and eventually knocked him out. Accused was arrested. On the way to the station he again knocked out the No. 1 "boy" and broke away from the police. He was chased and re-captured.

Defendant's story was that he had been to see some friends off on the "Fatshan," then he and a friend went into the Tong Shan Hotel for a drink. Suddenly things were broken and he told his friend to get out, remarking that that was no place for them. When they got to the door there was a commotion and someone hit the No. 1 "boy." Defendant and his friend were the first to leave the hotel, and as they got out the police arrived and he was arrested on the accusation of the No. 1 "boy," who in the commotion did not in fact recognise the man who hit him.

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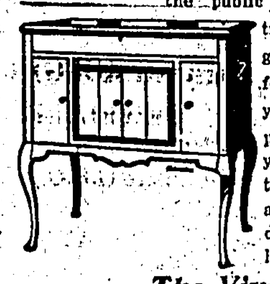

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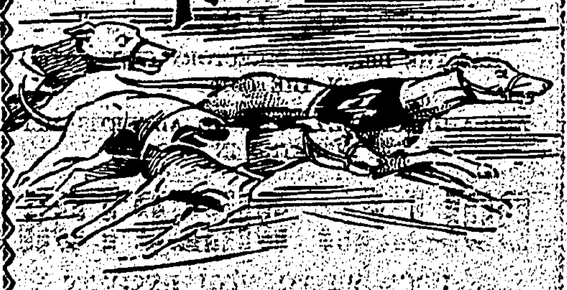

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LOCAL AND GENERAL SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Leave has been granted to Mr. A. H. Dickinson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, S.S.

Six members of one family in Chorlton-on-Medlock, Manchester, are suffering from small-pox.

An opium dump was discovered in Paris on December 10, bringing to light 45 boxes of opium. A number of Chinese were arrested.

Mr. Lim Keong-lay, who has been on a business visit to the F.M.S., returned from the Federal Capital via Port Swettenham by the s.s. "Kinta."

Considerable damage was caused by fire at the works of the Paragon Rubber Co., Hull, and large quantities of unfinished and finished material were destroyed.

Captain J. Huggins, M.C., who till recently was Private Secretary to H.E. the High Commissioner, is at present Second Assistant Secretary to Government, F.M.S.

Mr. John Ingram, a patient at the Yorkshire Mental Hospital, Wadsley, Sheffield, who escaped, was found at his home in Headford Street, Sheffield, and taken back.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Mr. William W. Fletcher, of the Penang Harbour Board, second son of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Fletcher, to Miss Louisa Philomina Chan.

Old Singaporeans will hear with interest that Miss Izard, daughter of Archdeacon and Mrs. Izard, is to be married quietly at Bournemouth to Capt. Woods, of the Dorset Regiment.

Mr. Haji S. Osman, of the Master Attendant's Office, Singapore, arrived by the "President Adams" on a pleasure trip and is the guest of Dr. K. Md. Ariff during his stay in Penang.

The express train from Lyons to Grenoble became derailed, the three leading coaches falling into a ditch, but as it was travelling slowly at the time only three persons were injured.

Mr. Arshak Sarkies is returning to the Straits by the "Mantua" leaving Marseilles on February 3. This is the first time that he has been absent from the East for the New Year during the last 36 years.

The King has approved of the appointment of Mr. Claud Russell, lately Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Addis Abeba, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Berne.

In view of general improvement in the conduct of the Army, the War Office has issued an order enabling Commanding Officers to grant men under the rank of Sergeant the right to wear civilian dress when on furlough or pass and when walking out.

Dunlop's have established a joint factory council consisting of 12 women, 31 men employees and 18 directors' nominees. Sir Eric Geddes, Chairman of the company, in opening the Council's headquarters, said that the Council would deal with wages and all factory conditions.

A collision at Rangoon, on December 13, between a motor launch belonging to some Chinese mills and a steam launch resulted in the launch being sunk with seventeen passengers, all of them Chinese. Seven were rescued. Among the victims were the children and some relatives of the mill owner.

The wedding took place at St. Mary's Church, Kuala Lumpur, of Mr. John Gusch and Miss Lieselotte Dorp, the Rev. O. B. Parsons officiating. The bride was given away by her father. Miss D. A. Caldwell was Matron of Honour, and Mr. P. F. Blakey acted as best man. A reception was held at the Station Hotel.

Leave has been granted to the following officers in the F.M.S. Government Service:—Messrs. H. C. Taylor, R. W. Blair, Raja Omar bin Raja Ali, Mr. J. P. C. Rigby, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farrer-Manby, the Hon. Mr. C. V. A. Espeut, Messrs. A. T. Bennetts, W. M. E. Martin, F. W. Latham, and V. A. Lowinger.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, China Station, Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Yorke Tyrwhitt, Bart., K.C.B., D.S.O., flying his flag in H.M.S. "Hawkins" (Commodore Second Class, L. W. Braithwaite, C.M.G., R.N.) is expected to arrive at Singapore on Friday, from Hong Kong and to leave on Monday, January 23 for Port Swettenham whence the "Hawkins" sails on January 27 for Manila.

At the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday, Robert Douglas Thompson, chief carpenter of the s.s. "President Jefferson," was charged before Mr. W. Schofield with the unlawful possession of two revolvers and 186 rounds of ammunition on board the ship. The accused who admitted possession of the contraband, told the Magistrate that it was secured in his locker. On the application of acting Chief Inspector Aris (Kowloon) the accused was remanded until Tuesday morning next for the case to be heard by two Magistrates.

Dr. George Forrest Browne, formerly Bishop of Bristol, has celebrated his 94th birthday.

The Craigengower Cricket Club's annual Bachelors' Dance will be held on Saturday, February 25.

The Green Howards and 200 gunners have arrived here by the transport "Dorsetshire" from Shanghai on their way Home.

The Lloyd Triestino Steamship Company has issued a striking Calendar for 1928 depicting one of their vessels in a futurist border.

We acknowledge with thanks from Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co. some handy pocket mirrors issued by Scott's, the makers of the famous emulsion.

On the motion of the President at the Sanitary Board meeting yesterday, Lieut.-Col. and Brevet-Col. J. S. Bostock was appointed a member of the Standing Committee for the Colonial Cemetery in place of Lieut.-Col. S. Boylan Smith.

The President announced at the Sanitary Board meeting yesterday afternoon that as the date of the next meeting of the Board would fall on a public holiday, January 24 (Chinese New Year) the meeting would be held the following day, Wednesday, January 25.

UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N. Y.

A late snapshot of the ex-Crown Prince of Germany. The Prince is keenly interested in aviation and the above photo was snapped on Tempelhoff Field, near Berlin.

The Directors of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation announce that, subject to audit, the dividend and bonus for the half-year ending December 31, 1927, will be:—Dividend £3 per share. Bonus £2 per share. A sum of $500,000 will be added to the Silver Reserve Fund, and $1,000,000 written off Bank Premises, leaving about $34 lacs to be carried forward to next year.

Resealing of probate of the will of the late Mrs. Eleanor Hamilton Gruner, widow, who died at her residence, 10, Belsize Park Gardens, Hampstead, Middlesex, on February 9, 1927, has been granted to Mr. C. E. H. Beavis and Mr. D. H. Blake, the attorneys for the executor, Mr. A. W. Gruner, a son of the testator. Testator left estate valued at $66,900 in the Colony, and there is also extensive estate in Shanghai, the value of which is not known here. The English nett estate is valued at £32,480.

Major-General A. E. Wardrop, who shortly will relieve Major-General Duncan as G.O.C., the North China Command, not only has a brilliant reputation as a soldier but also as a sportsman and author. After the war, he spent some time in Palestine, in command of the troops there, and then, from 1923 to 1926, he served in India, where the General, an excellent horseman and pole player, was able to indulge freely in his favourite sport of big game hunting, and pig-sticking in particular. His book, "Modern Pig-sticking," is regarded as the classic in connection with the chase of the boar.

George Bernard Shaw is seventy, but he wants to kiss Mary Pickford. And he is jealous too. "I find it extremely tantalising to see another man kiss Miss Pickford," said Mr. Shaw, at a film trade show at the London Pavilion. "If you offered me the opportunity of kissing Miss Pickford I should enjoy it but not if I were watched by a crowd. I find it indelicate to look at someone else kissing Miss Pickford on the screen." He confessed that he was a "movie fan," but complained that film producers always made films end in a long and luscious kiss. He would rather do any kissing there is to do himself.

Dr. (Miss) Kibble, lately Lady Medical Officer, Pekan, has arrived in Kuala Lumpur.

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Taye, after a holiday in Europe, left England for the Straits on December 13.

The death took place at Singapore of Mr. Franklin Linscheer, Chief Engineer of the Pulau Samboe Oil Installation.

Mr. and Mrs. O. F. Stonor have been staying at Monte Carlo. They will be going to Switzerland later for the winter sports.

The German long-distance swimmer O. H. O. Kemmerich is training with his pet sea lion to swim the channel this year together, aiming at the record.

Under instructions from the Imperial Government, the Governor has been pleased to recognise Mr. Robert M. J. Fellner as United States Vice-Consul at Singapore.

A Singapore correspondent wires news of the death of Mrs. Deason, wife of the former Secretary of the Penang Cricket Club, who is at present Manager of the Sea View Hotel.

A number of workmen in Sevenoaks tunnel were knocked down by a London-Ramsgate train and one of them, Mr. R. Bell, of Manor Way, Bromley Common, was killed.

The proprietor of the well-known night club, Chez Victor, which was raided on November 12, was fined £200 and £60 costs. The fines of the consumers ranged from £5 to £10.

Mr. Richard Lewis, superintendent of the Prescot (Lancashire) police, captured a man who is alleged to have broken into his house, and took him to the police station next door.

The death took place on December 26 from asphyxia of No. 2594024 Pte. Gilbert Hatton, 2n. Battalion the Border Regiment, stationed at Tientsin. Pte. Hatton, who was 26 years of age, was a native of Bolton, Lancashire.

A successful experiment in the transmission of news by wireless telephone from The Hague to Batavia (Java) was made on December 7, the originators of the scheme being the Aneta Press Bureau. Reception was very good. Perfectly clear communication was maintained for two hours.

"Are you dead?" This in effect, is the question the Imperial War Graves Commission has addressed to Mr. Benjamin L. Phillips, a school teacher, living in Pendergast Street, Haverfordwest, England. The Commission says that a grave, with a cross bearing Mr. Phillips' regimental number and battalion, has been discovered in the Champagne district of France.

It is rumoured in Bangkok that H.R.H. Prince Kambaeng Bejra is about to relinquish his position as Commissioner-General of the Siamese Railways. His Royal Highness is also Minister for Commerce and Communication and it is felt that the immense amount of work entailed in the holding of two such important positions may prove too severe a strain on his health.

The Regent of Cheribon, Raden Mas Adipati Ariodinoto, Officer in the Order of Orange Nassau and Knight of the Netherlands Lion, has died in Tjikini Hospital. He was a member of the People's Council and was taken ill during a sitting. He had been 40 years in the service of the Government, 20 years of which were spent as Regent of Cheribon. The funeral took place at Cheribon.

A serious explosion of gunpowder occurred at the Chihli Army Ammunition Store, situated near the Central Railway Station, on December 24, the loud report being heard all over the town. The premises were completely destroyed, bricks and timber flying in all directions. Seven Chinese, five of them soldiers on guard, were killed. Several neighbouring houses caught fire but the City Fire Brigade eventually got the conflagration under control.

Jujitsu, the Japanese art of self-defence, is rapidly growing in popularity in England with both women and men. Seven teams taking part in a competition for a challenge up presented by Baron Matsui, the Japanese Ambassador, include one each from Oxford University and the Metropolitan Police, two troops of Boy Scouts, and one from the Jewish Lads' Brigade. A British Jujitsu Society has been formed, with headquarters in Coventry.

Sir John E. Thornycroft speaking at the annual meeting of John I. Thornycroft and Co., in London referred to the formation of Thornycroft (Singapore), Ltd. and remarked:—Although the rubber business has been somewhat under a cloud during the last year, the new company is working successfully and securing quite a considerable amount of business, particularly as regards the construction of motor boats in Singapore, and it looks as though we may anticipate successful trading results.

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THE HOTEL RIVIERA
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Sunday, 15th January, 1928.
SPECIAL DINNER $3.00 per Head
DANCING from 9.00 p.m. to 2.00 a.m.
Tables for the above may be booked at the
HONGKONG HOTEL
RECEPTION OFFICE
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HOTEL RIVIERA, MACAO
S.S. Sui An will leave Hongkong at 9 a.m. and leave Macao at 5 p.m.

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SPORTS

LOCAL CRICKET.

R.A.O.C. EASILY BEAT ENGINEERS.

The Ordnance Corps cricket eleven gained an easy victory in a friendly game over the R.E. and Corps of Signals yesterday, scoring 128 to their opponents' 24. Details:—

R.E. and R.C. of S.

Capt. Doyle, b Hale	3
Sig. Waters, b Lake	2
Sergt. Jones, c Morgan, b Hale	0
Major Greig, c Gordon, b Hale	7
Gillespie, b Hale	0
Sergt. Harrison, b Hale	0
C.S.M. Kinnard, c Corbett, b Hale	1
Lieut. Macdonald, b Lake	0
S/Sergt. Peachy, c Burger, b Hale	6
Sig. Penny, l.b.w., b Lake	4
Sergt. Trumper, not out	0
Extras	1
Total	24

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Lake	5.4	3	14	3
Hale	5	1	9	7

R.A.O.C.

S/Sergt. Greenaway, b Harrison	7
Pte. Lake, b Harrison	35
L/Corp. Burger, b Harrison	4
L/Corpl. Roberts, c Jones, b Harrison	12
L/Corp. Morgan, c Peachy, b Harrison	0
S. M. Hale, b Macdonald	5
S/Sergt. Waterfield, c Doyle, b Harrison	1
S/Sergt. Gilbert, c Harrison, b Macdonald	0
L/Corpl. Gordon, c Harrison, b Gillespie	4
Pte. Corbett, not out	51
Pte. Morris, c Trumper, b Macdonald	4
Extras	5
Total	128

Bowling Analysis.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
*Peachey	5	0	27	0
†Harrison	11	4	27	6
Jones	5	2	5	0
Gillespie	3	1	13	1
Waters	2	1	13	0
Kinnard	3	0	26	0
Macdonald	3	1	14	3

* Bowled 1 wide.
† Bowled 1 no ball.

YORKSHIRE CLUB CONTROVERSY.

Sutcliffe's refusal of the Yorkshire Cricket Captaincy was read at a meeting of the Yorkshire Committee. He thanked the Club for the offer and regretted having to decline. He is willing to serve under any captain.

The Committee thereupon resolved to offer the captaincy to W. A. Worsley.

Just before the announcement of Sutcliffe's refusal, Mr. S. Grimshaw, a member of the Yorkshire Club, who issued ballot cards to members, announced that so far he had received:—

1,750 in favour of Rhodes;
750 in favour of Sutcliffe.

Mr. Grimshaw, in an interview following the Committee meeting, said:—

"This will show the Committee that members are not going to be ignored when the question of changing from amateurism to professionalism is involved.

"I feel sure that Rhodes is satisfied at the appointment of Worsley."

William Arthington Worsley is a member of the M.C.C., and played for the Army and Eton. He is the son and heir of Sir W. Worsley, Bt., J.P., of Hovington Hall, Malton, Yorkshire. He is 37 years of age, and is a Captain in the Yorkshire Regiment.

During the war he was wounded and taken prisoner on the Western front.

AT OXFORD.

U.S. RHODES SCHOLARS LEAD IN SPORT.

Athletic superiority of United States Rhodes scholars over those of the British Empire is to be deduced from the general statement issued by the Rhodes Trust for the academic year 1926-7.

Ninety-three Empire Rhodes scholars and ninety-four American Rhodes scholars were in residence during the year. Of thirty-two who represented Oxford in sport against Cambridge, nineteen were Americans.

A South African alone represented Rugby football for the scholars. There were six Americans and one Queenslander in athletic sports; six Americans and one British Columbian in relay races; two Americans and one Rhodesian in lawn tennis; two Americans and five Empire scholars—from New South Wales, Western Australia, Victoria, South Australia, and New Brunswick—in lacrosse; three Americans, one South African, and one Western Australian in water sports, and two Rhodesians alone in boxing.

The study of law attracted the largest section of Rhodes scholars—fifty-eight. Next came natural science and medicine with thirty-two, and next English literature with twenty-wo. Nineteen were attracted by modern history, sixteen by philosophy, politics, and economics, and twelve by litera.

LOCAL SOCCER.

INTERPORT PRACTICE GAME TO-DAY.

The Hong Kong Interport eleven will meet a combined R.N. and R.A.F. team on the H.K.F.C. ground at 3.45 p.m.

U.S. SHIELD COMPETITION.

Senior Division.

H.M.S. "Carlisle" v. K.O.S.B.'s, Sookumpoo ground at 2 p.m. Referee: S. Sergt. Gilmour.

Shanghai's Team.

The Shanghai team for the match against Hong Kong will be as follows:—

Frearson; Hathaway and Palmer; Pote-Hunt, Gash (capt.), Gash (Capt.), man, Lee and Gee. Referee: Mr. Wells.

HENRY MILLER, WASH. D. C.

Jack Kearns, former manager for Jack Dempsey, former heavyweight champion of the world, who is suing Dempsey for alleged breach of contract.

SANITARY BOARD v. P.W.D.

As announced yesterday, an inter-departmental football match will take place to-morrow at the Hong Kong Football ground, Happy Valley, between the Sanitary Board and the P.W.D.

The kick-off is at 4.30 p.m. and Mr. McTavish will referee.

The following players will represent the Sanitary department:—sent the Sanitary department:—Seddon, Roylante, Lampril, Armstrong, Strange, Smith, Bradley, Stevens, Murphy, and Ponsford.

The P.W.D. team is likely to be:—

Beech, Lawrence, Guest, Hill, Wells, McBride, Paterson, Bishop, Logan, Robertson, and Sparey.

SHIELD HOCKEY.

SECOND SIM MATCH TO-DAY.

The second match in the Sim Shield competition will be played to-day on the U.S.R.C. ground, Kowloon, between teams representing the Hong Kong Hockey Club 1st XI. and the Army. The bully off is at 4.30 p.m.

Last Friday, in the first match of the competition, the Navy beat the Royal Air Force.

The Army line-up will be:—Capt. Kenny (K.O.S.B.), Sergt. Hooper (Queen's), and Sergeant Dodds (Queen's), Lieut. Kealey and Capt. Webb (Punjabis), and Major Greig (R.E.), Lieut. Dickinson (Queen's), Capt. Howard (R.E.), Lieut. Burton (Queen's), Captain Dobbie (K.O.S.B.), and Sergt. Handscomb (Queen's).

The Club will be represented by:—Henry, D. Lyon; W. R. Greenhalgh, A. A. Dand (capt.), J. E. Noronha; G. B. Slipper, E. L. Sim, F. G. L. Wheeler, W. Woodward, B. D. Evans.

HENRY MILLER, WASH. D. C.

Gene Tunney, right, heavyweight champion of the world, who was introduced to President Coolidge by Major General Lejeune, head of the Marine Corps, left. Tunney was formerly a Marine, serving overseas with that branch of the service.

ABOUT DOGS.

BREEDS FOR PLEASURE AND SPORT.

USEFUL COCKER SPANIELS.

No one, writes A. Croxton Smith, who is in the habit of attending dog shows, can overlook the cocker benches, which are more numerously tenanted than any other, with the exception of Alsatians. Nor do I think anyone would try designedly to miss them, for they are among the most delightful of dogs, alike in temperament and appearance. Besides that, we know they are workers. I will not attempt to say dogmatically which is the most useful dog for a shooting man. As I have explained before, that depends upon the nature of the country and the kind of work for which he is needed. Of later years the cocker's general utility has been enlarged, the fashion now being to aim at a dog that can work by himself without being one of a team. Consequently, the modern cockers are somewhat bigger and higher on the leg than their predecessors. Considering them as show dogs, perhaps it would be right to suggest that the task of breeding the perfect specimen has been correspondingly increased, because it is easier to get the desirable quality in a little one than in his bigger brother. For all that, the heads of many of the present-day dogs are of exquisite quality, though I am not so sure that they are better in bodies or hind quarters. The best, however, leave little to be desirded, and competition is now so keen that one has to be exceptional all round in order to come to the front.

Of the younger generation few are superior to Mrs. Ralph Fytche's Fulmer Peggy's Pride, that did so well at the Royal Veterinary College Show, her bag being six firsts and reserve for the challenge certificate when little more than a year old. It is a great pleasure to see such a fine team once more coming from the Gerrards Cross Kennels, Fulmer Peggy's Pride, Fulmer Rock, Fulmer Dawn, and several others constituting a creditable little lot. Mrs. Fytche links up the past with the present, her kennel having been established before the war came. Latterly attention has been given to the red variety, in which we have a reversion to an old spaniel colour. Generally speaking, the type is not yet so good as in the other colours, Mr. W. H. Edwards's Pinbrook Amber being one of the few that can compete successfully in any classes, but it is only a matter of time before they fall into line. The red seems to have been revived through the use of black sires on coloured ones. Colour, of course, is of no importance in the field, but in the show dogs it is only natural that breeders should aim at something distinctive.

Infectious Jaundice.

Mr. Harold Warnes, of Cranley Grange, Eye, the old Bedlington terrier breeder and judge, tells me that he has lost one of his best terriers from an attack of infectious jaundice, which seems to be rife in East Anglia just now, the veterinary opinion being that rats carry the disease. Mr. Warnes describes the symptoms, thinking that the knowledge may put others on their guard. "The dog on Saturday seemed to be a bit off colour, but there was nothing to arouse suspicion. On Monday morning as he was no better he received a dose of castor oil, and there was a slight improvement. That night, however, he would not eat his supper and was thirsty, but nothing was noticeably the matter except that he was dull. On Tuesday morning, as his tongue was furred, an Ipswich veterinary surgeon was called in, and he had no difficulty in diagnosing jaundice, some of the characteristic yellow symptoms having begun to appear. The practitioner gave him an injection, but he died the next day, without seeming to suffer any pain. The dog never coughed or sneezed, or showed any signs of cold. Indeed, there were no symptoms upon which a layman could form a diagnosis." Mr. Warnes suggests that anyone who has a dog similarly affected should not delay in getting advice, as the complaint is so rapid. It would be interesting to know if many other fatalities have occurred.

The text books describe two forms of jaundice, that known as the catarrhal being the commonest. Piroplasma canis, or malignant jaundice, is infectious, and is usually found in warm climates. A distinguished veterinary surgeon, describing this particular manifestation of the disease, remarks that in South Africa, France, and other countries, where biliary epizootics are frequent among dogs, it has been agreed that the ailment is attributable to the piroplasma canis circulating in the red corpuscles of the blood, and is conveyed from dog to dog by means of a tick. His investigation of many cases of epizootic jaundice in this country, he said, has as yet failed to demonstrate the presence of the parasite. Therefore, we are left wondering as to what the real cause may be. Mr. Henry Gray says he has not been able to find the piroplasm, but reminds me that the organism cannot always be discovered unless an inoculation of the blood is made into a healthy, susceptible dog, when the parasite is generally observed as soon as there is a rise of temperature.

Princess Mary's Donation.

Princess Mary, whose visit to the Royal Veterinary College show was prevented by the Court mourning, has sent a generous donation of £25 to the funds, so that a cheque for slightly over £2,000 will shortly be handed to the governors. For this eminently satisfactory result two members of the promoting committee deserve special mention. Mr. A. Cornish-Bowden, M.R.C.V.S., induced the Kennel Club Committee to grant the challenge certificates, without which the show could not have succeeded, and throughout put in much hard work. Then Mr. E. T. Cox brought his valuable experience to bear upon the duties of hon. secretary and manager. As the Kennel Club has also sent a donation of 250 guineas direct to the governors of the college, I am happy to feel that the doggy community is showing its appreciation of the services of the veterinary profession in a practical manner. It is to be hoped that the complete sum required may be forthcoming before long, so that the work of rebuilding may be started with as little delay as possible. No longer should we suffer under the reproach of lagging behind Continental nations in the facilities afforded to veterinary students for the acquisition of knowledge. A sight of the present buildings at Camden Town must convince one of their inadequacy.—"D. Telegraph."

HOME GOLF.

SOME REMARKABLE SCORES.

MITCHELL 17 UP!

Some remarkable scores, surely unprecedented in bogey play, were returned in the annual Porters Park Bowl 36 holes scratch tournament of the Herts County Alliance, at Oxhey. Mitchell and his partner, Mr. J. Pearson, representing Verulam, won with a score of 17 up, a return so prodigious that it almost takes one's breath away. I witnessed the achievement, (writes Geo. W. Greenwood) and there is no catch in it; but perhaps it is necessary to explain that the bogey of 78 is somewhat flattering to men like Mitchell and Ray when playing from the middle teeing grounds at most of the holes. Even so, 17 up on bogey sounds almost incredible, and will, I have no doubt, cause many a man who goes to Oxhey at the week-end to throw up his hands in despair.

There was a keen race between two partnerships, that of Mitchell and Mr. Pearson on the one hand, and Ray and Mr. R. Egerton Johnson, representing Oxhey, on the other. With a return of 11 up in the first eighteen, giving them a clear lead of two holes, the latter couple appeared to have entrenched themselves in a strong position, though one, as it turned out, that was not unassailable. But that is another story. Mr. Johnson, a very long hitter and a good all-round player, though inclined to weaken towards the end of a strenuous day, did his bit nobly. For example, at the long second (462 yards) he crashed two wooden club shots on to the green and achieved a 4, thus winning the hole when Ray was out of it. Then at the third Mr. Johnson ran down a long putt for a 3, and at the tenth hit the pin with his approach shot—two captures from bogey. When the amateur subsided Ray put in some deadly work—a 4 at the long twelfth, a 3 at the next, and a 2 at the fifteenth. Ray lost his ball from the drive at the seventeenth, but Mr. Johnson, like a good lieutenant, came to the rescue with a 4 and a win for the side. A best ball score of 67, with a 31 home, represented fine golf and excellent team work.

A Partner's Pride.

Close on their heels came Mitchell and Mr. Pearson with 9 up. In recording the fact that Mr. Pearson did not affect the score at a single hole I do not wish it to be understood that he was what is generally known as a "passenger." Not a bit of it. Mr. Pearson played really well, but as luck would have it every time he won a hole Mitchell did likewise. Rather hurtful to one's pride, perhaps, but, then, what difference can one make to the fortunes of a side when the partner, off his own bat, knocks round in 69. This was Mitchell's individual score—a great effort, to be sure, considering the appalling rainfall of the previous day, a circumstance that did not permit of the turf assisting the run of the ball after it had come to the end of its carry. Mitchell's driving was extraordinarily powerful—a tremendous lash at the ball from the moment the hands reached a point level with the hip—and consistently accurate. The fact that twice he accomplished a 4 at the seventh (510 yards) speaks more eloquently than anything I can say in mere words of the character of his driving.

It was this same long seventh hole that caused the downfall of Ray and his partner. Neither was able to get a 4 at the first attempt, and in the second round the side crashed badly, each taking a 6. This was the only hole out of the thirty-six that they lost. Ray pulled his brassie shot into a waterlogged bunker and got a drenching, while Mr. Johnson topped his second and made other mistakes which he rightly said were sinful. This was bad, and matters were not improved when each took a 5 at the next hole, Ray slicing into the rough and Mr. Johnson colliding with a tree in a vain effort to reach the green with an iron. With Mr. Johnson weakening a little, and Ray getting a trifle anxious about Mitchell, the partnership did not perform quite so well, being only 5 up, making a total of 16 up on the day.

It can be said for Mitchell's partner, Mr. Pearson, that he thoroughly justified his existence, for by winning two holes in the afternoon, he tipped the scales in favour of the partnership. One was the twelfth, where Mr. Pearson accomplished a 4 after Mitchell had pulled a spoon shot into a bunker; and the other was at the short fourteenth, where the amateur put his tee shot a foot from the hole. Mitchell had then to capture the last threeholes to win outright. He accomplished it; but not altogether in a blameless manner. For example he did not drive the sixteenth (274 yards), a feat which he accomplished in the morning, but chipped up and holed a putt of three yards. At the seventeenth he hooked a spoon shot into the rough, but pitched out and holed the putt. At the eighteenth he cut an iron shot into a bunker, but again pitched out and ran down the putt, one of over three yards. There were hair-breadth escapes, but Mitchell's touch, and his wonderful luck, held to the end.—D. Telegraph.

IDLE LIST.

INCREASE COMPARED WITH DECEMBER.

DUE TO SEVERE WEATHER.

Rugby, Yesterday.

The Ministry of Labour announces that on January 2 the total number of unemployed was 1,332,300. This was 232,248 more than on December 19 but 163,539 less than on January 3, 1927.

Owing to the dismissal of workers engaged for the Christmas trade and to the extended short time working, there is normally a large increase in the number registered as unemployed immediately after Christmas.

Last year the total for January 3 was 186,100 more than that for December 20, 1926.

The considerably larger increase this year is undoubtedly due to the severe weather.—British Wireless Service.

MINE EXPLOSION.

STATEMENT BY A RESCUE WORKER.

West Frankfort, Yesterday.

A rescue worker asserts that he counted at least 21 bodies in the Lieut.-Col. L'Estrange Malone mine.—Reuter's American Service.

[An earlier cable stated: Eight miners were killed and ten are missing as the result of an explosion at the Industrial Coal Company's mine.]

POLICE RESERVE.

GENERAL INSPECTION BY C.S.P.

The following orders have been issued by the Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe, Captain Superintendent of Police.

General Inspection.

A general inspection of the whole Police Reserve by the Hon. Captain Superintendent of Police accompanied by the Hon. Commissioner of Police will take place at the Central Police Station on Tuesday, January 31, at 5.15 p.m. All members are to attend.

Chinese Company.

All ranks of the Chinese Company will parade at the Central Police Station on Thursday, January 12, at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress: Winter uniform, caps (without covers). Belts need not be worn. No truncheons.

Flying Squad.

The weekly instructional patrol of the Hong Kong section on Thursday, January 12, will start from the Central Police Station as usual at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Winter uniform.

Sharpshooters' Company.

The following have enrolled in the Sharpshooters' Company.

Constables R.402 C. A. Grimes, R.403 S. C. Ho, R.404 B. A. Young, R.405 A. W. Grimmett, R.407 W. V. Field, R. 408 W. W. Dalton, R.410 J. C. M. Greenham, R.411 F. W. Mathison, R.412 O. B. Raven, R.413 K. Stuart-Smith, R.415 W. Ward, R.417 J. K. Ross.

(Sdg.) G. B. HARTFORD, D.S.P. (R.) Adjutant.

Hong Kong, Jan. 10, 1928.

THAMES DISASTER.

TWO VITAL QUESTIONS FOR INVESTIGATION.

CORONER'S STATEMENT.

Rugby, Yesterday.

The Coroner for the Westminster district of London to-day opened an inquest on the persons who lost their lives in Westminster through the Thames floods.

After evidence of identification had been given, he adjourned the inquest until January 18 when he said that two vital questions would be investigated. These were, firstly, why the Embankment wall opposite the Tate Gallery was unable to withstand the pressure of water; and, secondly, why the wall at the south-west end of Lambeth Bridge was allowed to remain for so long in an inadequate condition in view of the possibility of a catastrophe? A jury of Westminster citizens would hear evidence on these matters. He hoped to receive assistance and reports from the Local Authorities concerned.—British Wireless Service.

SECURITY SCHEME.

INTENTIONS OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

AN INCORRECT STATEMENT.

Rugby, Yesterday.

A statement published to-day that the British Government has notified the League Secretariat of its intention shortly to submit a complete scheme on security as seen from its British viewpoint is not correct and is apparently an exaggerated description of the procedure agreed upon by the members of the Security Committee at its public meeting last December.

The British Government merely proposed in the House of Commons—it is understood with other Governments—to carry out the suggestion then made by M. Benes, Chairman of the Committee, to send to the League before its next meeting begins their views on the programme of work to be proposed to the Committee.

One or two memoranda embodying the British views on the Committee's programme are now under preparation, but they make no pretence to be a complete scheme as reported.—British Wireless Service.

FRANCE & CANADA.

SEQUEL TO THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

CREATION OF LEGATIONS.

Rugby, Yesterday.

It was announced after a Ministerial Council in Paris to-day that, following upon diplomatic negotiations, after conversations held in Paris last December between Mr. Dandurand, the Canadian Minister of State, and M. Briand, the French Foreign Minister, the Canadian and French Governments had decided to create a Canadian Legation in France and a French Legatio nin Canada. The new French Minister will reside in Ottawa.

It may be recalled that at the Imperial Conference held in London in 1926 it was decided that in countries where the Dominions felt they had special interests the appointment of their own special representatives was to be welcomed. In other cases the Foreign Office, the British Embassies, and the Legations should continue to be used as normal diplomatic channels between the Dominion Governments and Foreign Governments. The only such official Dominions representatives at present are the Canadian and Irish Ministers in Washington.—British Wireless Service.

THRILLING ESCAPE.

AMERICAN'S STRUGGLE WITH BANDITS.

Mexico City, Yesterday.

Maddened by consistent maltreatment since the bandits captured him on December 17 and overhearing their captors arranging to execute him on January 10 Lyman Barber, an American mining engineer, suddenly seized the only available weapons—stones and broken bottles—and ferociously attacked and killed four guards.

He then endured a night of horror in stumbling painfully until he reached a village at daybreak, where he obtained a conveyance and returned to his home in Mexico City, where his pale, anxious-eyed wife herself answered the bell to fall into the arms of a gaunt, ragged spectre who collapsed. He was put to bed and gives promise of an early recovery.—Reuter's American Service.

HOME POLITICS.

CONSERVATIVES LOSE BY-ELECTION.

London, Yesterday.

The Northampton by-election, which took place owing to Sir Arthur Holland's death, resulted in a Labour gain.

The result was:—

Lieut.-Col. L'Estrange Malone (Labour)	15,156.
Captain Renton (Conservative)	14,554.
Mr. Cope Morgan (Liberal)	9,575.

Mr. Hallwood (Independent Conservative), 1,090.—Reuter.

[The late Sir A. Holland (Conservative) was returned at the last election with a majority of 971.]

MONEY & SHARES.

TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.

On London—	
Bank wire	2/- 5/8
Bank on demand	2/- 11/16
Bank 30 day's sight	——
Bank 4 months' sight	2/- 7/8
Credits 4 months' sight	2/1 5/8
Documentary 4 months sight	2/1 3/4
On Paris—	
On demand	1270
Credits 4 months' sight	1345
On Berlin—	
On demand	——
On New York—	
On demand	50 1/2
Credits 60 days' sight	51 1/4
On Bombay—	
Wire	——
On demand	136 1/4
On Calcutta—	
Wire	——
On demand	136 1/4
On Singapore—	
On demand	87 3/4
On Manila—	
On demand	100 3/4
On Shanghai—	
On demand	73 1/2
30 day's sight (private paper)	——
On Yokohama—	
On demand	106
Gold Leaf, 100 fine (per tael)	——
Sovereigns (Bank's buying rate)	9.40
Silver (per oz)	26 1/2
Bar Silver in Hong Kong	2% prem.
Chinese Copper Cash	nom.
Chinese Copper Cents	6% prem
Rate of Native Interest	7% p.a.
Chinese Sub. Coin	26 3/4% dis.
Hong Kong Sub. Coin	1/4% prem.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Yesterday.

Paris	124
New York	4.87 13/32
Brussels	34.14
Geneva	25.29
Amsterdam	12.09 1/4
Milan	92.15
Berlin	20.47
Stockholm	18.11
Copenhagen	18.20
Oslo	18.33 1/2
Vienna	34.52 1/2
Prague	164 1/2
Helsingfors	193 1/2
Madrid	28.32 1/2
Lisbon	2 27/64
Athens	367 1/2
Bucharest	792
Rio	5 29/32
Buenos Aires	47 13/16
Bombay	1/6 1/16

—British Wireless Service.

(N.B.—Exchanges incomplete owing to faulty receiver.)

THE SHARE MARKET.

Stock.	Hong Kong Stock Exchange.
T.T. on London	2/- 5/8
T.T. on Shanghai	78 3/4
Banks.	
Hongkong Bank	$1180 b 1185 sa
do. Lon. Reg.	$21.26 n
Chartered Bank	$21.26 b
Mercantile A. & B.	$32 3/4 n
do. C.	$14 n
P. & O. Bank	$10 n
Bank of East Asia	$72 b
Insurances.	
Canton Insurance	$590 b
Union Insurance	$298 b
North China Insurance	T143 n
Yangtze Insurance	M.$46 1/2 b
China Underwriters	$2.65 b 2 3/4 sa
China Fire Insurance	$215 n
H.K. Fire Insurance	$680 b
Shipping.	
Douglases	$40 3/4 n
H.K. Steamboats	$27 b 27 1/2/27 sa
H.K. Tugs & Lighters	$2.20 b
Indo-Chinas (Pref)	$30 n
do. (Def.)	$48 n
Shell Transports	88/- n
Water-boats	$17 1/2 b
Mining.	
Benguets	$2 1/4 n
Kailan Mining Ad.	62/6 n
Langkats (Combined).	T13 3/4 b
do. (Single)	T10 b
Shanghai Explorations	$2.85 b
Shanghai Loans	$6.10 b
Raubs	$3 3/4 n
Tronoh Mines	$17/6 b
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. & K. Wharves	$129 1/2 b & sa
H.K. & W. Docks	$37 1/2 b
China Providents	$4.30 n
Hongkews	$160 b
New Engineerings	$5 n
Shanghai Docks	$90 b
Cotton Mills.	
Ewo Cottons	$7 1/4 b
Oriental Cottons	$1 3/4 n
S'hai Cottons (Old)	$46 1/2 b
do. (new)	T23 3/4 b
Lands, Hotels & Bldgs.	
H.K. & S. Hotels	$7.80 b & sa
Hongkong Lands	$65 sa
Shanghai Lands	$124 b
Humphreys Estates	$14 3/4 b 15 sa
Hongkong Realties	$7.30 b
H.K. Territorials	$1 1/2 n
Prince's Buildings	——
Public Utilities.	
H.K. Tramways	$23 1/8 b 24 sa
Peak Trams (old)	$14 s
do. (new)	$7 s
Star Ferries	$63 b & sa
China Lights (comb.)	$14.35 b
do. (old)	$10 3/4 b
do. (new)	$7 1/4 5/7.40 sa
H.K. Electrics	$63 1/2 b [63 1/4/7 3/4 sa
Macao Electrics	$60 b
H.K. Telephones	$3.90 b
China Buses	T6 1/2 n
Singapore Tractions	11/9 b
Industrials.	
China Sugars	$9 1/2 s
Malabon Sugars	$27 3/4 n
Canton Ices	$2 1/2 b
Cements (comb.)	$8 1/2 b [8.45/1/2 sa
do. (old)	$7 1/4 b
do. (new)	$1 b
H.K. Ropes (old)	$6 b
do. (new)	$0.50 b
United Asbestos	$10 s
Stores, &c.	
Dairy Farms	$17 1/4 b
Watsons	$11.10 b
Def. A. Wings	$6 s
Lane, Crawfords	$3 1/4 b
Mackintoshs	$23 s
Sincerss	$7 1/4 b
Wm. Powells	$5 b
Miscellaneous.	
H.K. Amusements	$24 b 25 sa
H.K. Constructions	$1 1/4 n
B. Ind. G. Bonds	85 % b
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FASHIONS AND FANCIES

SHOES THAT SET THE PACE IN THE WINTERTIME.

New Footwear of Pleasing Simplicity Leads the Daytime Mode. Black Suede Is Exceedingly Popular—Evening Shoes Are Elaborate.

Stepping briskly forth on a cool morning, and advancing the mode for the winter time, the shoe that appeals most to the sophisticated person is the shoe that spells simplicity. Gone are the too strapped and too combined leathers. Instead the new season has ushered in a shoe that depends upon the smartness of its line and workmanship rather than upon unique combinations of almost unheard of leathers and kids—not to mention colours.

Beginning with shoes for morning and sports it is easy to see that comfort has been the first consideration. A tailleur type of shoe that stresses easy walking is the modified Oxford. The shape has been made becoming to the ankle by cutting the sides down to lower lines. It is exceptionally comfortable and will be seen for walking, shopping, and all sorts of morning costumes. Brown kid and lizard, and sometimes black kids are the favourite materials used in this type of shoe.

Golf shoes show a tendency to adapt the brogue for their model and are very smart. The open effect across the instep is particularly popular and gives a better stance for the long drive down the fairway as well as creating a new and effective type of golf shoe to the eyes.

Various colours and colour combinations are used in the golf shoe. Now that the cold days are upon us of course darker tones are favoured. Browns combined with tan—and even white—are very popular. Greys in all shades or combined with black make a smart appearance where greys and the very new and smart black sports costumes are effected.

In selecting shoes for the afternoon where one wishes the feet particularly well shod—for instance for a luncheon or tea—the delicate sandal of simple shape and exquisite workmanship seems the accepted choice. Black is the best colour for the winter time. The light tones seen during the summer and early autumn have been neglected entirely for black. The combination of black patent leather and black lizard is particularly effective. Black suede in several charming models seems to be the choice of many of the smartest dressed women and will attain even greater appeal as the season advances.

In the evening the slipper and the sandal possess an equally chic appearance and it is mostly a matter of personal choice. The sandal until this season was generally the accepted formal shoe, but now the slipper is coming into its own and is very smart—particularly when worn with a large square buckle. The small patterned lames are very effective in the evening slippers. Gilded and silvered kids are still seen but they do not possess the chic of the lames. Satin, too, is worn. The slipper is much worn for the less formal occasions such as dinners, while for dancing the sandal possesses the greater appeal. The straps are very narrow and the jewelled ornaments are in general quite small.

Shoes for the boudoir have taken an important place, too. Mules worn with the frilly and robe d'interieur types are wisely chosen. For the pyjama mode special footgear with regular heels have been created specially to match this type of costume.

Dorothy Mackaill, whose wardrobe is particularly smart and varied in the First National film, "The Crystal Cup," wears some new and smart shoes to accompany her costumes.

NEW—OR OLD?

Fringe remains fashionable upon evening frocks, and is seen upon mothers' frocks as well as on those of their daughters. Barbaric bracelets are worn too. At a dance a partner pointed out such a frock, saying "Talk about civilisation! If the South Sea Island ladies came here, they would hail that British lady as a sister."

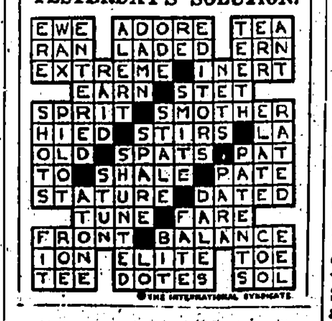
Perhaps the criticism was unkind; but the girl indicated happened to be wearing tight black curls, earrings and sunburn-coloured stockings; around the ankle of one stocking a gold snake was twined, and she had slave bangles round both arms and neck. It was not a fancy ball, either. I had to confess that there was more than a grain of truth in my partner's remark, but excused the vagaries of Fashion with the plea that after all we had become so highly civilised that anything primitive was now adopted as a novelty!

Not all evening frocks boast fringed skirts, however. Another new vogue is for embroidered frocks with floating panels. These look quite graceful when their owners are floating round in the ballroom. Lace dresses also hold their own, and we shall see many of them for evening wear in the autumn season.

THE NEW HELMET HATS.

Some of the newest helmet hats have small feathers set close to the sides; one quaint helmet I saw had a small round mirror let into the front. If this mirror fashion became more popular, girls who wore them on their hats would be liable to be stopped in the street on the flimsiest of excuses by friends who did not really wish to talk, but simply to see whether their dainty noses had developed a "shine." A girl who was thus frequently stopped would soon throw away the mirror—or at least replace it in her handbag. Then only consider how the helmet-wearer would dread a thunderstorm.

YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION.



"TAILOR-MADE."

There are two distinct types of women—the tailor-made and the picturesque. The first looks her best in tailor-made costumes and sports suits, whilst the second must wear "fluffy" clothes and hats with uneven brims.

Before buying new clothes, a girl should study herself or get a friend to do so, in order to decide which is her type. Then, if she is "tailor-made," she must not allow her eyes to dwell too long on spotted voiles or flowered silks, but must turn to checked or plain materials.

She can wear cardigan suits with Eton-collared jumpers, and close-fitting felt hats. On the moors with a gun, by the river with a fishing rod, or in the street, she always looks "right," with never a hair out of place (usually she is shingled or even Eton-cropped nowadays, so that this is easier than it used to be.) In hot weather her suits or coat-frocks are of linen or Shantung.

Now we see linen hats to match linen frocks. They have piped brims and ring trimmings round the crowns. There are linen waistcoats, too, quite like the white waistcoats worn by our ancestors. Some of them are double-breasted, and have two pockets.

TIENTSIN FIRE.

MOST SPECTACULAR IN PORT'S HISTORY.

MARINES' FINE WORK.

The most spectacular fire in the history of Tientsin broke out on Christmas Eve on the premises of the Standard Oil Company of New York, situated on the quay of the Ex-Russian and Ex-Belgian Concessions, where vast quantities of wax, kerosene oil, gasoline, and other highly inflammable materials are stored.

The outbreak was first noticed about a quarter to eleven in the morning by Chinese employees of the Company and the alarm was raised at once, but within a few minutes of its discovery the conflagration had reached tremendous proportions. The foreign staff arrived at once and every endeavour was used to wrestle with the flames without delay, but the whole of the Company's fire-fighting appliances, including the fire-engine, were involved in the blaze before they could be utilised. Urgent messages were sent out for all the fire brigades in the town, and one by one, the Third Special Area, the B.M.C., the Italian, the French, the First Special Area and the Japanese Brigades came upon the scene.

A Colossal Furnace.

Short as this period was, by the time the Brigades had arrived the fire had become a colossal furnace and had attracted thousands of spectators from all quarters of Tientsin and the surrounding district.

An enormous column of thick black smoke, intermingled with huge sheets of flame, rose in the sky and tens of thousands of people collected on the ex-German Bund opposite to witness the appalling sight. The heat was terrific and people on the opposite side of the river had their faces almost scorched by the flames which were leaping skywards. The brick-faced buildings at the north-west corner of the Company's installation, where the fire apparently originated, blazed with a tremendous fury and the people on the Ex-German Bund saw with excited thrills the crashing-in of roofs and walls and the great tongues of flame which leapt through the broken window-spaces.

Immediately the Brigades arrived, it was realised that the confinement of the conflagration to the buildings which were already on fire was the only logical method of procedure, and this was the course adopted. Fortunately, the moderate wind was blowing the smoke and flames in a northerly direction, away from the other large kerosene storage godowns, otherwise the entire installation would have been rapidly involved and this would also have meant the explosion of a huge gasoline store and possibly a further extension to the large oil-tanks across the Nicolai Road—an almost inconceivable disaster.

Burning All Christmas Day.

The fire continued to burn all Christmas Day, although in a much diminished form. The fire-fighters kept steadily at their task until it was definitely under control.

The wind being somewhat variable on Christmas Day, the smoke was blown in many directions and in place of the great column of dense black fumes, a heavy pall hung over the south portion of the town.

A few minor accidents occurred among the workers. One Marine had his hand badly burnt, but otherwise the injuries were of small account. Considering the enormous scope of the fire, this is a matter on which the workers may be heartily congratulated. Although oil burns fiercely, it is interesting to note that its flame is more or less confined to its own immediate area. Flames were seen running in straight lines along the gullies bordering the sheds without involving neighbouring structures.

The Enormous Damage.

It is impossible at this early date to give a close estimate of the damage done but it is roughly considered to be in the neighbourhood of Gold $1,000,000. Sixty thousand tins of kerosene and a vast quantity of wax and other products were destroyed.

The Norwegian herring-ship "Wilson" has sunk in the North Sea. Eleven members of her crew were drowned.

The dock-workers at Calcutta have gone on strike for better wages and sleeping quarters. At present they get 24 shillings a month and have to sleep 8 men in a very small cabin.

CHINESE BABY.

BAPTISED PAUL AT ST. PAUL'S.

A NOVEL EVENT.

An event which has attracted a good deal of notice in London took place at St. Paul's Cathedral on December 11, when Paul Kim Nem Ma, the four-months-old Chinese son of Mr. and Mrs. Fai Ma, of Belsize-avenue, Hampstead, was baptised with full Christian rites by Minor-Canon Hopkins.

A congregation of some 200 people, mostly of Chinese nationality, witnessed the ceremony. Sir Arthur Yapp, secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Sir Albert Spicer were the godfathers, and Miss Ada Pitts, a lady well known in mission circles in Hong Kong for many years, was the godmother. Mr. Ma's father is a prominent worker for the Y.M.C.A. in China, and Sir Arthur Yapp is an old friend of the family. The infant, wearing a fine silk Chinese robe, lay quiet throughout the ceremony. Later at a cafe on Ludgate-hill 100 guests attended a reception. Mr. and Mrs. Ma, who had preceded the guests, wore Chinese dress. Mrs. Ma, who is only twenty-one, looked pretty in a costume consisting of a long full red skirt with elaborate gold embroidery, a black coatee, exquisitely worked with Chinese flowers, and gold shoes. A number of the guests also wore Chinese dress. Everyone drank the baby's health in champagne, a notable tenor celebrated the occasion by singing a lullaby in his honour, and little Paul was passed round the guests. The child's parents were married in Hong Kong two years ago. His mother was born in Australia, and his father is head of the London office in White Hart Street, E.C., of the Sincere Co., Ltd., general Eastern traders. This is believed to be the first time that a Chinese baby has been christened in St. Paul's.

WAITED IN VAIN.

CROWDS IN WHITECHAPEL DISAPPOINTED.

A SORRY HOAX.

London, Dec. 1.

The unfounded report that the Prince of Wales intended to witness a Jewish musical play at an East End Theare caused 20,000 people to assemble in Whitechapel Road last night.

When the owner of the theatre heard of the widespread rumour, earlier in the day, he rang up St. James's Palace and was told that nothing was known of any contemplated visit.

The East-Enders, nevertheless, were unconvinced, especially when the news was circulated that the box office attendant had received a telephone message at 8.30 p.m. from a man who said that he was Captain Mascot, the Prince's Equerry, intimating that His Royal Highness would be at the theatre at nine o'clock.

The owner and the principal actor were thereupon informed, and, amid loud cheers, the only vacant box was specially prepared.

Special police, including some attending the annual divisional dinner had to be drafted to Whitechapel Road to control the gigantic crowd. Traffic was held up.

It was learnt an hour later that the affair was a hoax.

CAREERS OVERSEAS.

How often do we find that the young life is deprived of its real ambition through lack of confidence on the part of the parents as to the true prospects in the Dominions. In order to overcome this difficulty it is necessary to cultivate in the minds of British parents the ease with which they can become a party to the successful careers of their children, and thus avoid the "blind alley" job in our overcrowded industrial cities. I submit that co-operation between the Oversea Settlement Committee, the Dominion Governments, and the great assurance companies would result in the successful launching of "future career" endowment policies, which, maturing at an age of 14 or 18, would give the better type of British youth the chance that he seeks and enable him to take full advantage of the special training facilities, etc., which constitute a real "passport to prosperity."—Mr. W. Bickerton, in the "Times."

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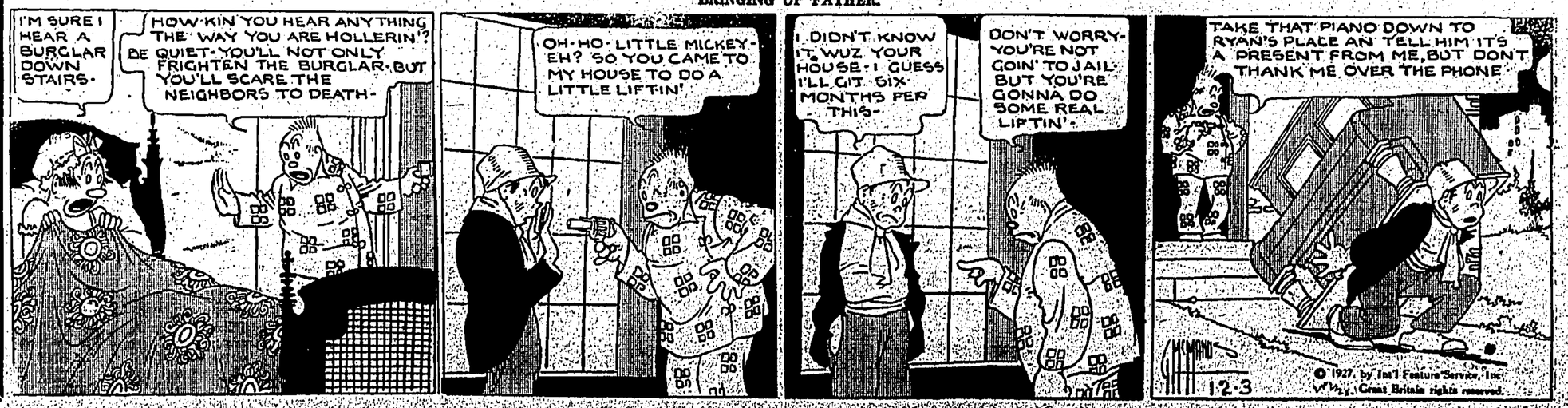

WHAT IS TRUE?

AN ADDRESS BY BISHOP BARNES.

THINGS HARD TO BELIEVE.

Following is an address delivered at the Parish Church of Birmingham on October 6 last by the Right Rev. E. W. Barnes, D.D., Sc.D., F.R.S., Lord Bishop of Birmingham:—

These dinner-hour services at which men and women speak who are representative of almost all varieties of Christian opinion, make the Parish Church a sort of public forum for the City of Birmingham. Those who speak here naturally feel a greater freedom than if they were preaching at a regular Sunday Service. Those who come to listen expect that the problems of religion and social life will be discussed with candour no less than with sincerity.

I welcome the fact that on such occasions as this we meet in an atmosphere of quiet seriousness. I am glad also that the inhibitions of conventional ecclesiasticism are absent. Smooth unctious platitudes may have a smoothing effect, but they do nothing either to free men from the tyranny of mistaken beliefs or to create Christian enthusiasm for righteousness and peace.

Specific Causes.

I rejoice that repeated by men and women from this pulpit have advocated specific causes worthy of Christian support; that here at all events the necessity for greater social righteousness has not been quietly ignored. But I believe that this pulpit is not adequately used unless from it here comes sound religious teaching, enquiries into the fundamental principles of our faith. The Parish Church of Birmingham ought to be a centre for religious teaching no less than a focus of social enthusiasm. There are some who will at once urge that religious teaching may easily be controversial. Of course it will be controversial if it deals, as it ought, with questions on which erroneous opinions are held.

Only through patient argument can we reach truth and spread truth: and those who find that such argument cuts at the roots of beliefs which they hold dear will naturally desire to preserve the atmosphere of silence in which their errors can be quietly propagated. To-day, then, I propose to be controversial. I intend to discuss sacramental truth and falsehood. I make no apology for my action because the English Church will break in pieces unless unity as to sacramental doctrines can be reached.

Moreover, unless such unity is based on truth the Church will end by purveying non-moral, semi-magical beliefs which are a travesty of Christianity.

The idea of a sacrament is simple: it is the outward sign of God's presence. At its highest to know of God's presence is to feel the comfort of His care to be assured of His loving power. Life is full of sacraments, great and small. Personally, I feel God near when the sunshine ripples over a corn field, or when the wind blows over a grass-green upland. Music brings Him to others: it stirs them so that they know the world to have unseen rhythms of beauty which are the expression of God's perfection. Others find in poetry the thrill that makes the world expand till it embraces God and causes Him to show Himself in common things.

To a mother her children are true sacraments, sings of God's creative power: and love has always been a sacrament, a symbol of that which is supreme in the external realm of spirit. All of us have our sacraments—trivial little things, some times that we do not speak of because others might mock or fail to understand.

Broken Away.

The Christian Churches have their sacraments—all except the Quakers and the Salvation Army. These communions have broken away from the general tradition of Christian worship: and we must all admit that, none the less, many of their members have shown the Spirit of Christ in their lives. Our own Church emphasises two sacraments, Baptism and the Holy Communion. Baptism is the outward sign of the grace which, as we believe, God gives to all who, as members of the Church, seek to be loyal servants of Christ.

The Holy Communion is the service by which we reproduce for memory and faith the tragic supper which preceded Christ's death, and it is the sign of unity in Christ through self-sacrifice for righteousness' sake, the symbol of the Divine help which a good man gives to others when he is absolutely loyal to goodness and truth. So conceived the two great sacraments are valuable, worthy of their place in the Christian tradition.

But it is fatally easy to pass from the idea that sacraments serve to reveal God to a belief that through them we can mechanically bring God to men or cause Him to locate Himself in some object or place. Such a belief belongs to the realm of primitive magic.

Power of Appeal.

The priest-magician from time immemorial has been supposed to possess the skill to persuade his God to show his presence or his power in some unusual fashion. Pretensions to such magical skill are, of course, baseless. Yet the power of appeal of primitive religious fancies is strong within us: and there are always men ready to devise dexterous formulae to justify superstitions of which we ought to be ashamed. Take idolatry. The belief that a bronze idol should be worshipped is to us contemptible. But to many an educated Hindu such worship make an irresistible appeal. Moreover, he has his argument ready. The idol, he avers, is nothing until it has been blessed by the priest. Then the God deigns to dwell therein: he gives to the image the honour of his real presence. If you ask for a proof of this assertion, an educated Hindu points to the ecstatic enthusiasm aroused among worshippers of the wretched idol: such psychological reality, he contends, is sufficient proof. There are among ourselves to-day men and women whose sacramental beliefs are not far from those of the cultured Hindu idolator. They pretend that a priest, using the right words and acts, can change a piece of bread so that within it there is the real presence of Christ. The idea is absurd, and can be disproved by experiment.

If there were a *physical* change in the bread, chemical analysis would enable us to detect it. All are agreed that this type of change does not take place. Yet if there be a spiritual change, it must surely be possible for man to recognise it by his spiritual perception.

Hard To Find.

Now I assert and who will gainsay me? that there is no man living who, if a piece of bread were presented to him, could say whether or not it had been consecrated. Personally, I find it hard to attach any meaning to a spiritual change in dead matter: but if it exists there must surely be some living person who can perceive its existence. If there be no such person, belief in such a change is an idle superstition. Let me reiterate to make my point clear. If a physical change exists it can be physically perceived.

If a spiritual change exists it can be spiritually perceived. We should not accept the word of a man who affirmed the existence of a physical change which no physicist could detect. Similarly, if a man affirms the existence of a spiritual change which no man can recognise by any form of spiritual perception, we deem his statement false. I am quite prepared to believe in transubstantiation when I can find a person who will come to the chapel of my house and tell me correctly whether a piece of bread which I present to him has undergone the change for which believers in transubstantiation contend.

Sacramental Magic.

It is well-nigh incredible that at the present day, when experimental psychology has become a science, there should be a recrudescence of the sort of sacramental magic which by that science can be demonstrably discredited. Let us keep to a simple, wholesome, and true understanding of what sacraments really are. Not seldom I have come away from a small gathering of Christmas—it happened especially during the War with the certainty that, when two or three are gathered together in Christ's name, He is in the midst of them. I should be the last to doubt that the Real Presence of Christ can be with men in the service of Holy Communion. But the whole service is the sacrament.

Through the whole act of worship, with its solemn memories of our Saviour's passion, we get the grace of His Presence provided—and this proviso is important—provided we come in the right spirit. Christ gives Himself to His faithful servants: to those who worship Him in spirit and in truth. Such is true sacramental doctrine. But let the fancy take root that a piece of bread can be magically suffused by His Presence—the very conception is magical—and men will naturally and logically assume that whoever eats the bread receives Christ. Friends, it is the solemn truth that the Lord cannot be gained by such mechanism.

We must lift up our hearts if we would have God come and dwell with us. Moreover, it is a harmful superstition that a Church in which consecrated bread is kept is for that reason the more holy. Such a belief can only be upheld by the valueless arguments by which the Hindu defends idolatry. The Divine Spirit of Christ is everywhere: It cannot be located in material things. Wherever the spirit of man gives to enthusiasm for goodness and truth, Christ's Spirit is present. Christ dwells not among things that are cold and inert, but with the dying Christian struggling, seeking, waiting upon God. We understand sacramental grace in its fullness and power, not by foolishly speaking of bread as if it were God Himself, but when the heavens open for us just for a moment we see the whole of creation as the expression of God's purpose and He Himself in wisdom, might and love the goal to Whom our striving leads and the end where man's restless spirit has peace.

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Division General Jose Gonzalo Escobar, highest officer in the Mexican Army, who successfully vanquished the rebels in the last revolt. General Escobar, who was chosen to put down the rebels by President Calles, began his triumphant military career by defeating Pancho Villa with the aid of two U. S. regiments in 1916.

DOCTOR'S SUIT.

DEAD PATIENT'S ACTION AGAINST SONS.

"ORAL GUARANTEE" DEFENCE.

In an action at the Bradford County Court before Judge McCleary, Dr. A. H. B. Fletcher, of Drighlington, sued Levi Marlow, sugar boiler, and Harry Marlow, two brothers, for £100 in respect of medical attendance on their mother.

It was stated on behalf of the plaintiff that the brothers had promised that if the doctor would attend to their mother they would see to it that he was paid. The plaintiff in evidence said he had attended Mrs. Marlow for many years, and finding she was becoming worse, he suggested that she be taken to the workhouse infirmary. It was then that the sons promised to see that he was paid. Several substantial amounts were paid by Levi Marlow, and Mrs. Marlow herself paid 5s. a week. After her death an account was sent to the executors, and he received a reply from one of the brothers stating that 12s. 1d. was the balance of the estate of Mrs. Marlow, a cheque for that amount being enclosed. In 1924, when Mrs. Marlow began to require daily and nightly attendance, the plaintiff had to forgo every form of pleasure. He could never go anywhere on account of her.

For the defence it was stated that if any liability ever existed it was in the nature of an oral guarantee, which was not enforceable. It was also stated that all the money which had been paid to the doctor had been drawn from the mother's savings.

In giving judgment for the defendants with costs the Judge said he disregarded evidence by one of the defendants that no question of responsibility ever arose, and added: "It is not for me to make any comment whatever on the defence which is raised. The law provides that an oral guarantee is not enforceable, and I find that the guarantee in this case was oral."

"PAWA" IN LONDON.

WHITE ELEPHANT'S ADVENTURES.

FROM DOCKS TO ZOO.

Burma's sacred white elephant, Pawa, accompanied by his faithful but somewhat turbulent consort Moya-ung, has come back to London for a short stay before returning again to the land where his true sacredness is really appreciated, and which has decided that nothing will ever go right again until he returns.

The elephants have been to America, where "rubber necks" to the number of some 18,000 a day have paid to see them, and they are staying at the London Zoo for a week or two until arrangements can be made to restore them to their own people.

Their arrival was not without incident. The lady, who had protested about the Trans-Atlantic journey in the first place without avail (it is stated on good authority that a number of New York dock workers have not stopped running yet) determined, after the manner of her sex, to have the last word. Directly the chain of the hoist was fastened round her at the King George V. Dock in the morning she snapped it as if it were a piece of thread, and proceeded to run about the ship and give her individuality full play.

Shrill Screams.

Her four attendants alone remained in the vicinity, and, after a great deal of persuasion, succeeded in getting her back into the hold, but not until she had managed to overturn every movable object in her path, punctuating her wild progress with shrill screams indicative of her extreme displeasure.

Eventually she was deposited on the dock and, seeing a number of dock workers moving bales about decided to make up for her recent defections by giving them a helping hand. With the ease born of long practice with timber, she lifted the bales two or three at a time, but was not too particular where she replaced them. The dock workers left her to it and hoped for the best.

Shortly after noon the two elephants set out on their long march to the Zoo. First an English pilot, then Moya-ung, then the sacred white elephant himself, and, lastly, a motor-car containing Dr. Saw Po-min, their proud owner.

Policeman's Hint.

Many a Londoner had a nasty shock and a searching of conscience as the White Elephant and his lady lumbered out of the gloom which hitherto had only veiled believable omnibuses and taxicabs. Policemen gave them the right of way everywhere, the only trouble being in the Holloway Road, where Dr. Saw Po-min decided that his sacred charge showed signs of fatigue and called a halt by the roadside. The crowd grew so dense in a few minutes that a policeman, with a wealth of gesture, intimated to the mahouts that a failure to move on in the near future might be attended by unpleasant consequences.

It was past six in the evening when the imposing cavalcade reached the Zoo, where it was received by the Superintendent of the Gardens and guided through the darkness to the White Elephant house, which was erected for Pawa's accommodation last year.

A great stove was alight for the reception of the travellers, who took no notice of anybody until they had each disposed of a bundle or two of hay.

The white elephant is not quite so white (or at least pink) as he used to be, as Dr. Saw painted him with glycerine and charcoal to keep the cold out on the journey, and he looks distinctly patchy.

STREET LAW.

COURTSHIP BEGUN BY "ACCOSTING."

BIBLICAL APPLICATION.

Interesting evidence on the subject of Scottish law with regard to solicitation and social customs in the East End of London was given before the Home Secretary's committee on street offences.

The chairman, the Right Hon. Hugh Macmillan, said the Scottish law on this matter was based on the Scriptures, and quoted the verse from Deuteronomy laying down that two or three witnesses were necessary to establish a sin, which inspired the Scottish provision requiring corroboration of street offences.

The chairman added that a defendant in Scotland only appeared before one court, and could only be tried once. There was no trial beforehand by the newspapers, as in England.

The Assistant Secretary of the Scottish Office, replying to a question as to why, between 1897 and 1926, the number of persons tried for prostitution had dropped from 2,827 to 544, declared that there was a marked decline in all forms of crime in Scotland.

Sir Henry Fairfax-Lucy interjected: "There has been a tremendous diminution in the Scotsman's national beverage, and beer is now drunk much more."

East End Love-Making.

The London magistrate, Mr. Cairns, testified that courtship in the East End begins in the streets—in nothing less than "accosting." The police in the East End, however, lived in neighbourly contact with the people, and were not so ready in reading suspicions into things as the police in the West End.

Mr. Cairns explained the position in the West End, where "men of reputation embark on adventures and women of reputation absolve themselves from the formality of introduction. The difficulty for the policeman is to segregate the vicious from the adventurous."

He suggested that the West End should be policed by selected and experienced officers, and transfer to this section should be regarded as promotion, while it should be emphasised that the police were a civil force.

"We are at present in danger of militarising the police," he said.

A RETURN TO TEARS.

By a curious coincidence we have just been given two modern instances which suggest that "the age of sensibility" may have returned, says the "Manchester Guardian." Tears of sensibility poured very easily from the eyes of the eminent of a century or so back. Goderich was reported to have cried himself out of office, Wellington shed tears as he rode over the stricken field of Waterloo, Fox blubbered on the least pretext, Pitt shed tears at least once in the House of Commons, Macaulay wept copiously, Palmerston shed tears at the wedding of King Edward, Melbourne was not immune. But there followed a period in which public men gave up the habit. It is not very easy to think of Gladstone in tears in the House of Commons or of Disraeli bedewing the Box. If Lord Balfour has ever wept he has taken care that the public should not see him unmanned, and the same was true of most of the public men of the second half of the Victorian era. But, on the same day, we have had two "sensibility" anecdotes— Lord Curzon weeping at a rebuke from Lawrence and Lord Carson admitting that he wept when he laid aside his forensic wig for the last time.

The Argentine government has paid its contribution to the League of Nations for 1927, amounting to 125,000 dollars.

SCENE AT PLAY.

PANDEMONIUM AT THE END.

IVOR NOVELLO BOOED.

The most extraordinary scene which has taken place in a London theatre since "The Rainbow" provided the finish of "Sirocco" at Daly's one night last month.

During the last act the gallery roared with laughter every time Ivor Novello came on wearing light blue pyjamas. When he carried a spaniel puppy and went out to buy some milk the laughter grew even more cynical. It was supposed to be drama. Really, it was roared at like a farce.

The first two acts had been dull, but when, at the end, there came scenes of weak drama, crudely written, and utterly uninspired, and with Ivor Novello, the darling of the films, in light blue pyjamas, it was too much even for his fans.

When the curtain fell the play was booed, Ivor Novello was booed, Noël Coward, the author, was booed, and there were derisive noises made at Basil Dean, the producer. For nearly ten minutes wild scenes went on.

Excitement.

Whenever Frances Doble was pushed forward by the author, however, there was wild excitement from upstairs.

"Bravo, Bunny!" they shouted, "You're wonderful. Bunny! Bunny! Bunny!" Then, although they had asked for a speech from Miss Doble, they would not listen to it, but shouted "Rubbish!"

Finally, Mr. Dean shouted for silence, and then Miss Doble said it was the happiest night of her life! This was greeted with laughter, because of the pitiful tragedy of the rest of it. Over fifty actors and actresses, mostly in fancy dress, who all stood by in rows, knew that it meant a short run and then a search for new work.

The dull first act, which was about how an English husband left his English wife alone on the Riviera, was unillumined by any sparkle of wit. The second act, which took place in a bar, was chiefly a lot of noise in Italian, at the end of which a young artist persuaded the wife to go away with him.

Every time Ivor Novello, as the artist, kissed Miss Doble, the gallery shrieked out with merriment.

Then, in the last scene, a week later, they were both tired of it.

The husband came back, and in stilted words reproved his wife. She said she was sorry! Then, when he had gone, she upbraided her lover, who lost his temper.

Ivor Novello started chasing Miss Doble round the table.

"Free love is hateful and sordid and cheap," she sobbed. "I can never get back!"

"I go to my mother," said the lover. That made the whole house scream again.

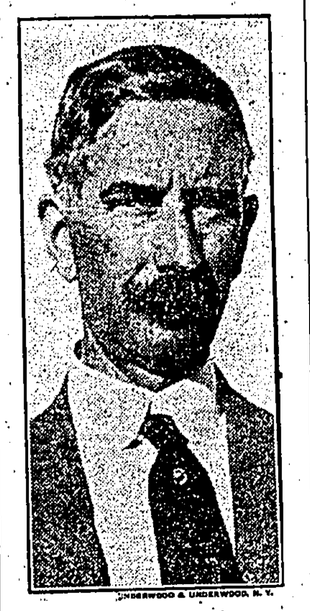
This amateurish play is full of sneers at the English and jokes like calling a dog "Mrs. Robinson." It is baby talk.

Ivor Novello acted the last scene almost like an amateur, but Miss Doble nearly held it up with her unexpected cleverness. She could not save it, though; it was too silly.

Surely, in future, when there is a failure, managers will ring down the curtain and let the company go home.

The scene was disgraceful. In fact, it was cruelty to Miss Doble.

A report from Odessa says that the police has discovered a widespread plot of Monarchists and has arrested numerous plotters.



UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, N. Y.

Dr. C. G. Abbott, Assistant Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington. He has recently invented a machine so delicate that it will measure the heat of the spectra of stars.

LICENCE TO TEACH.

MERITS OF CERTIFICATION IN BRITAIN.

EX-INSPECTOR'S VIEWS.

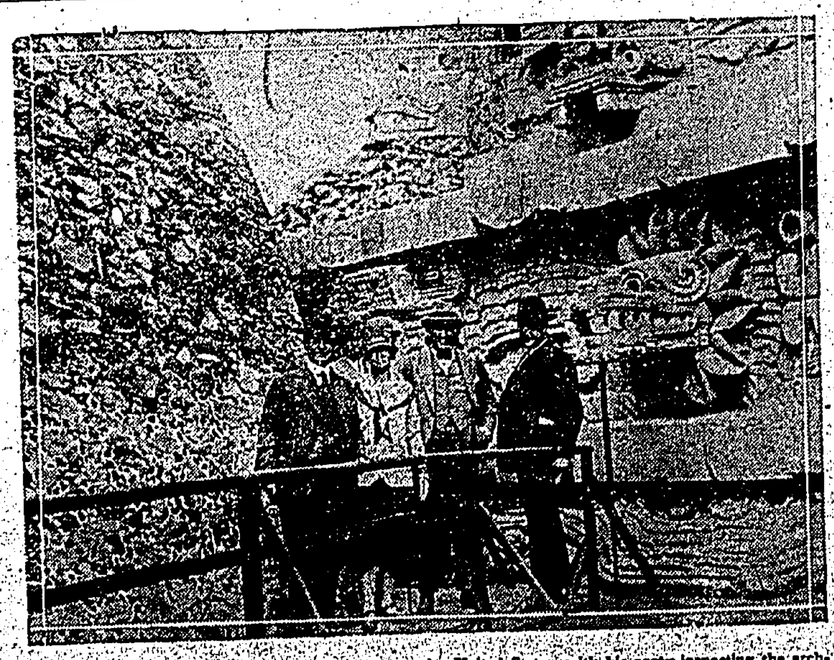
In continuation of the course of ten public lectures which is being given at King's College, Strand, on the general subject of "The Schools and the Nation," Mr. Herbert Ward, late chief inspector of training colleges for the Board of Education, on Nov. 30 spoke on "The Training College." Viscount Burnham presided.

Mr. Herbert Ward, after observing that training colleges belong neither to the primary, secondary, nor university organisations, said they had affinities with all three, but they were not entirely associated with any one of them. Nobody seemed to have suggested that training colleges might be a species of technological institution, though the idea was not wholly absurd. They were anomalies, pernicious to the minds of those who would be content with nothing short of a logical system. But like other anomalies in English education, they were not on that account haphazard, nor did they rise incidentally or by inadvertence. They came into being in response to a need, and their development was intimately bound up with the development of education, elementary, secondary, and university alike. For the thirty years from 1860 to 1890 the training college was an exceedingly tidy system. Uniformity was its characteristic, but when they looked back upon it the training seemed very illiberal and inadequate, as it had often been declared by those who passed through it. Interested observers from outside were apt to shudder at it, and to pray heaven that they might never become certificated teachers. But there was another side to the picture. The thirty years during which training colleges were stabilised were those in which elementary education really took shape, and became compulsory for those who were receiving no other form of instruction, and when it was remembered that that gigantic evolution was effected quietly, efficiently, and without breakdown, they could have nothing but admiration for the men and women who were the chief instruments in the change. As a matter of sober fact, teaching in elementary education became during that period a new career, and the result was that a large number of vigorous men and women became elementary school teachers. The narrowness of the training did not quench the energy of those virile people, or turn them into mechanical pedagogues. That generation had now nearly all passed out of the schools, but as one who had been closely associated with the older elementary school teachers, he was bound to testify his high appreciation of the work they had accomplished.

Since 1902 there had been many changes, and they had now reached a time when the elementary school teacher meant one who was trained and certificated. There were 169,000 teachers in the elementary schools, and of those some 120,000 were certificated. In fact, the certificate was rapidly becoming a licence to teach, and the line of advance appeared now to be that the Board of Education should require such a licence from teachers in secondary schools, and ultimately from teachers in all schools, not in the form of the present certificate, but in the form of a wider licence. The teaching profession, in spite of appearances, was becoming more and more one profession, and the time was rapidly approaching when it should be entrusted with the duty of settling the details of conditions of admission. The Teachers' Registration Council was the obvious agent for that task, co-operating with the board and the employing authorities. The nation was becoming increasingly conscious of the value of its schools, and convinced that the teachers in them must be adequately equipped. Any proposal for relaxation in the standard of requirements, of which for the elementary school the symbol was the certificate, would be viewed with grave concern by the large public which sent its children to them.

DIGNITY IN DANGER.

Few lawyers can have discharged their legal duties more impressively than Lords Lindley and Alverstone, two of the learned judges whose lives are included in the new supplementary volume of the Dictionary of National Biography, says the "Manchester Guardian." Yet they were not always treated with the respect proper to them in a court of law. On asking a prisoner whether he had anything to say before sentence was passed, Lord Alverstone, a sprinter in his younger days, received the unexpected reply: "I knows yer; and many's the time I've given yer a hand when ye've been stepping it round the track like a greyhound." Even worse was the predicament of Lord Lindley, while yet at the Bar, when the tall Belgian actress who played "Frou-Frou" in the play of that name, and for whom Lindley appeared professionally, threw her arms around him and exclaimed "Mon saveur! mon saveur!" greatly to the grave advocate's embarrassment. With law, as Dr. Johnson's friend, Edwards of Pembroke, found with philosophy, cheerfulness is always breaking in.



Dwight Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico from the United States, with his party inspecting the archæological ruins at Teothuacan, Mexico. Ambassador Morrow was invited to see the 2,000-year-old ruins by the Secretary of Education, Dr. Jose Manuel Puig.

"BILLINGSGATE."

"ONE DAM THING AFTER ANOTHER."

VANISHED BAD LANGUAGE.

With the Lord Mayor, Viscount Ullswater, and Sir Henry Maybury, the Director-General of Roads, as his principal guests, Mr. J. D. Mounsey, the chairman of the Billingsgate and Leadenhall Markets Committee of the City Corporation, gave a banquet to his colleagues on the committee and other guests at the Great Eastern Hotel on November 29.

Viscount Ullswater, proposing the civic toast, said it was more than seven centures ago that the citizens of London acquired for themselves the right of selecting their own Mayor—when the title of "Lord Mayor" was bestowed he did not know. He supposed the life of the Lord Mayor, like the name of a certain play, was just "One Dam Thing After Another." (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor, replying, said he would not go quite so far as Lord Ullswater in his description of his duties, but he would say that if only some of the people who worried the Lord Mayor would keep away his life would be a fairly smooth and calm one. The experiences he had already gone through in his three weeks of office were extraordinary. He had been taken to task by one of the largest of the City Companies because he had not invited the Master and the Wardens to the banquet on November 9, and he had been severely scolded by a dear old lady of 84 in connection with the proposed destruction of some of the City churches. (Laughter.) A number of demented people in various lunatic asylums had also written to him, asking him to use his best endeavours to free them, and one delightful lady had requested the Lady Mayoress and himself to help her all they could and send her a cheque for $500. (Laughter).

Responding to the toast of "The Visitors." Mr. J. M. Gatti, the chairman of the London County Council, referred to the good feeling which existed between his Council and the City Corporation.

Sir Henry Maybury and Mr. Ralph Hodder-Williams also responded.

The Lord Mayor proposed the health of the chairman, and presented him with a 12-bore gun on behalf of the committee, of which he was serving as chairman for the second year in succession.

The Chairman, responding, said there was not the slightest need for anybody to worry about the removal of Billingsgate Market to any other place. (Cheers.) He paid a tribute to the work of Mr. Pullan (clerk to the committee), Mr. Crossley, Mr. Howarth, and Mr. O'Neill (Superintendent of Billingsgate Market). Billingsgate Market was progressing very satisfactorily, and as to the language question—(laughter)—he had not heard a bad word there for a long time. That sort of language seemed to have left Billingsgate, and gone to the House of Commons. (Laughter.)

SIX PENNY TAXIS.

LONDON DRIVER'S SAD SMILE.

Sixpenny taxicab fares have come to London. The first 100 taxi-cabs to have their meters altered, in accordance with the new scale of 6d. for the first two-thirds of a mile and 3d. for each one-third of a mile afterwards, are now on the streets.

The previous minimum charge was 9d. for the first mile or less, as shown on the provisional notice on the cab. The change over is to be made as cabs are presented at Scotland Yard to be licensed for the ensuing 12 months. Old cabs may charge the old minimum.

A "Daily Mail" reporter traced one of the 6d. taxicabs after 40 minutes' vigil in the Strand. The carriage department of Scotland Yard had said that one could be distinguished only by the lack of a printed label on the windscreen, and at last such a taxicab came his way.

The driver was asked to drive to Holborn. He was told to stop just when it appeared that 0—0—6d. was due. He did so, and put out a hand.

"How much?" he was asked. He looked uncomfortable. The bright "So-much on the clock, sir," was missing for once. He was again asked, "How much?" and said it was just a yard or so short of the ninepence.

He was tendered a sixpence, but only for a second. A twisted, half-pathetic smile appeared that suggested tears. The extra coppers were then counted into his hand and the look of sadness gave way to one of semi-satisfaction.

WRONGED WIFE'S MAGNANIMITY.

A deserted wife's appeal to expedite her undefended divorce suit to enable her husband to marry the other woman before the birth of the latter's child is given prominence in London newspapers.

The wife pointed out that otherwise it would be impossible to legitimatise the child as recent legislation enables children born before marriage to be legitimatised only whose the parents are not otherwise married at the time of birth.

The Judge complimented the wife for her consideration for the other woman's child but refused the application on the ground that it would be open to grave abuses.

Leave to appeal was refused.

A HOME BUDGET.

THREE SERVANTS ON £400 A YEAR.

"STARVING" CLERGY.

The Bishop of London quoted what he described as "an East End idyll" to support his assertion that the Church of England is starving its clergy.

"There was a curate in the East End who, as not infrequently, was courting his vicar's daughter. I called them Jacob and Rachel because for seven years this man waited for his girl. It was a very happy day for me when I could offer a living of £400 and a house to these patient people. I married them and baptised their first child.

"On Sunday I saw a baby trundled along. As bachelors can never resist looking at babies, I looked, and then saw that the mother was Rachel. (Laughter). She was looking five years older than when I married her two years ago. I had a talk, and then asked her to send me her balance-sheet. This was her expenditure out of an income of £410 with a large house:—

	£	s.	d.
Pension	15	0	0
Rates	35	0	0
Water	4	0	0
Gas	30	0	0
Coal and Coke	10	0	0
Electricity	10	0	0
Income tax	14	0	0
Maid	40	0	0
Cook	26	0	0
Nursemaid	26	0	0
Life insurance, repairs, etc.	8	0	0
Total	224	0	0

"That leaves £186 to provide food for four people and a baby, and all necessaries of life for the family."

There was some dissent when servants were enumerated, and the Bishop retorted. "You may think it is extravagant, but I don't, and £400 and a house is not enough for the ordinary clergyman." (Hear, hear).

English clergy were the worst paid in the world, and the reason young 'Varsity men did not become ordained was not because they wanted to be rich, but because they believed they would lose their self-respect by coming upon charity almost at once.

FRENCH SUBMARINE

PLANS LAID DOWN FOR FUTURE.

The French Navy has laid down at Cherbourg an experimental submarine of 3,000 tons surface displacement and 18 knots speed which is a reply to the British X1, and she is attracting considerable attention. She combines many of the tenets of the Jeune Ecole and the cruiser schools, who between them seem to have ousted the French big ship advocates completely for the time being. The French are very keen on the idea of giant submarines, for four years ago one of their principal people designed a submarine liner of no less than 6,000 tons displacement, which was intended primarily for the purpose of transporting troops from the North African Colonies in the event of war. This lane across the Western Mediterranean is France's main artery, and they well realise how very carefully it will have to be protected. Nothing has been heard of this project for some time, although the ministry of Marine announce that they were very interested in it when it was brought forward, and, considering the obvious technical disadvantages of such a ship for such a purpose, it is most doubtful whether she will ever be laid down.

WHITECHAPEL HOAX.

20,000 PEOPLE WAIT FOR PRINCE.

KEEN DISAPPOINTMENT.

Twenty thousand people waited on November 30 in Whitechapel Road to see the Prince of Wales. Rumours had been persistent in the Whitechapel area during the week or so that the Prince intended to visit the Mile-end Pavilion, where a Hebrew musical play had been running for eight weeks. An announcement was spread on November 30 that the Prince was going there that night. Although in the evening the owner of the theatre, Alderman J. W. Rosenthal, got into communication with St. James's Palace, and was told that nothing was known there of any such visit, within half an hour a crowd began to collect outside the theatre. At eight o'clock many thousands were there. At 8.30 a message to the effect that the Prince would arrive at nine o'clock was received in the box-office, and someone calling himself "Captain Mascot, the Prince's Equerry," made arrangements for a box to be prepared. The crowd outside was getting so large that extra police had to be sent for to control it, and a little later further telephone messages proved the matter to have been a hoax. The police informed the crowd that the Prince was not coming, but the thousands who collected were reluctant to leave. There was some unruliness, which was averted only by the tactful handling of the crowd by the police. Inside the theatre the audience waited patiently for the arrival of the Prince, until the producer made an apology, which was received with a groan of disappointment. When the audience came out of the theatre there was still a crowd of fully 10,000 waiting outside.

Two were killed and two wounded when a bomb exploded in the barracks at Monastir.

CABINET CHANGES.

PREMATURE REPORTS AT HOME.

POSSIBLE RESHUFFLING.

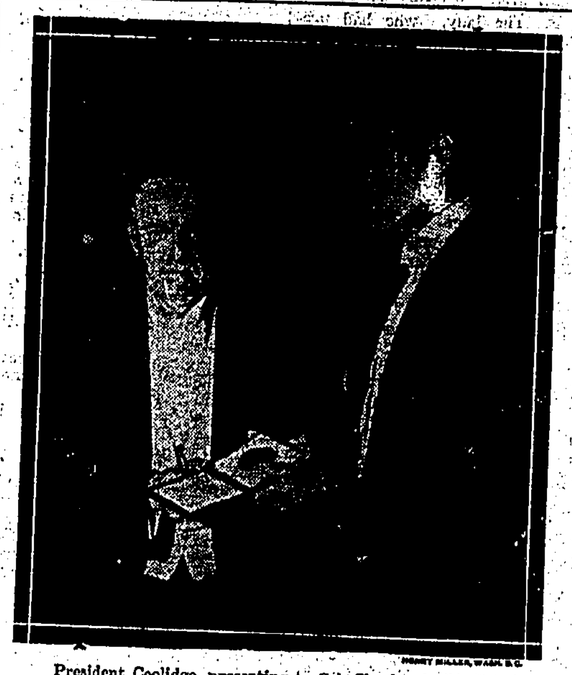
London, Nov. 30.

It would be idle to deny that the question of a possible reshuffle of Ministers, affecting not only offices which carry Cabinet rank but also some of the minor posts, has engaged attention in Ministerial circles, but there is no foundation for the suggestion that the Prime Minister has already decided to embark upon a partial reconstruction of the Government during the coming recess. The report that three members of the Government—two of them in the Cabinet—will be created peers in the New Year is authoritatively stated to be based on no solid grounds. Nothing has yet been settled, and it is quite possible that the changes which rumour says are pending may, in the end, amount to very little.

The statement that Mr. Bridgeman, the First Lord of the Admiralty will go to the House of Lords early next year can be positively contradicted. He has no intention whatever of leaving the House of Commons during the present Parliament, and his friends say that the rumours now in circulation have as little substance behind them as other rumours of a like nature have had in the past. The possibility that Lieut.-Colonel Wilfrid Ashley may go to the Upper House has frequently been discussed, but here again doubts are expressed as to whether he will leave the Ministry of Transport just yet, particularly having regard to the fact that this Department will be heavily engaged with legislation in the coming year.

A third Minister who has been mentioned as likely to be made a peer is Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister, but it has been generally expected that he would remain at the Board of Trade until the end of this Parliament. While making plain the fact that, thus far, the changes which have been hinted at in some quarters have not been decided upon, it is necessary to state that Mr. Baldwin has been advised by colleagues to embark upon a measure of reconstruction and bring new blood into the Government before it enters upon the last full year's work before the General Election in 1929.

What the Prime Minister will do in the matter is something on which at the moment it would not be profitable to speculate.



President Coolidge, presenting to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, the first man to make successfully a solo non-stop flight from the United States to Europe, with the coveted Hubbard medal, awarded by the National Geographic Society. The presentation of the medal, which can be seen in the centre, was made before a crowd of 5,000 in the Washington Auditorium.

SHANGHAI "LIFE."

$13,000 A DAY SPENT ON AMUSEMENTS.

PEKING-DRAMAS.

Shanghai spends daily a minimum average of $13,000 on legitimate amusements, cinemas, Peking-drama theatres, provincial and other theatres, and amusement resorts. This total represents a daily average of $6,220 for cinemas, $3,250 for Peking-drama theatres, $530 for provincial and other theatres, and $3,000 for amusement resorts.

These estimates are based upon reports covering different times of the year. The total amount is relatively small if one takes into consideration only week-end days and the spring and fall seasons. When a special picture is shown at advanced prices, the daily receipts amount approximately to $4,000. Likewise, when a noted native artist appears in a native theatre, the daily receipts are said to be $10,000.

There are 24 cinema theatres in Shanghai with a total seating capacity of 16,400. Ten of these show exclusively foreign pictures, 1 Japanese pictures, and the rest mostly Chinese pictures. The ordinary admission prices of foreign cinema houses range from 20 cents, small money, to $2 and those of the houses showing mostly Chinese pictures from 20 cents, small money, to $1.

There are 5 theatres playing Peking dramas with a total seating capacity of 8,200. This does not include Ta Hsin Wu Tai with a capacity of 2,500 as this theatre is frequently closed.

Besides these Peking-drama theatres, there are 4 provincial theatres with a total seating capacity of 1,750. One of these is devoted to Yangchow drama, 1 to Kongpo drama, 1 to Ningpo drama, and 1 to Cantonese drama.

The average number of people visiting the seven other amusement resorts is estimated to be 15,000 per day although the seven places can accommodate altogether a maximum number of 25,000.

BEAUTIFUL BANKS.

"The great banks and insurance companies, in the construction of their new buildings, are the architectural trustees of the nation," was the view expressed to a "Daily Express" representative by a high official of one of the "Big Five" banks.

"People are beginning to notice," he said, "the attractiveness of the buildings which we are erecting in various parts of the country. I do not think that the general public realise the pains that we take to build branches which are both impressive and suitable to the towns in which they are built.

"There was a policy among banks before the war of running up any kind of building as a branch as long as it could be constructed quickly, and would hold a counter and offices. Now all that has changed."

BOGUS ESTATES.

WARNING BY THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

ALLEGED ESTATES IN U.S.A.

The Foreign Office has issued the following statement:—

"In 1925 the Foreign Office issued a warning to the public against paying fees to lawyers or other persons in the hope of establishing claims to certain alleged estates in the United States, namely, the Webber, Edwards, and Bogardus estates.

"The alleged Webber millions appeared to be fictitious. Any claim to the Edwards estate would be almost inevitably unsuccessful, owing to the long possession of the present holders and the lapses that have occurred in the title, while an American attorney was disbarred in September, 1917, for soliciting contributions to finance an investigation into the Bogardus estate, knowing there was no chance of success.

"It is now necessary to add a similar warning in the case of the alleged Crawford millions estate. This estate was supposed to be worth about £5,000,000. Various persons who claim to be descendants of Andrew Crawford, who died a considerable number of years ago in Ireland, have communicated with the British Consular Office in the hope of establishing a claim. Official inquiries have been made into the matter and have failed to elicit any satisfacory information that such an estate exists."

A NEW FUEL.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY BY NOTABLE PERSONS.

At the Mansion House, London, on Nov. 30, before Alderman Sir George Truscott, Sir Charles Buckworth Herne-Soame, Bt., of Sheen Cottage, Coalbrookdale, Salop; Robert George Harley, of Wake Street, Kennington; and Colonel Edmund Octavius Eaton, of Highlands Hall, St. Leonards-on-Sea, attended in answer to an adjourned summons which alleged that they, between Jan. 1, 1914, and April 12, 1927, conspired together, and with other persons, to defraud such persons as might receive prospectuses or pamphlets issued by the Chalk Fuel, Power Gas, and By-Products Corporation Ltd., and to obtain money by falsely pretending that certain reports appearing in the prospectuses or pamphlets were true, and genuine reports upon the fuel referred to, and made by those by whom they purported to be made. Mr. Percival Clarke prosecuted on behalf of the City Solicitor, and Mr. J. P. Valetta appeared for the defence.

Mr. George Henry Franklin, an engineer, gave evidence at the last hearing of tests he had made of the fuel, and said the reports in the prospectus were not his or anything like his.

In cross-examination by Mr. Valetta, Mr. Franklin said he was first approached by the police in 1926 about the case. He had no copies of any reports he made on the matter. What he told the police was from his recollection of events in 1914. Up to May 1914, he made only one test of the fuel. There was no public test or demonstration. It was an unsatisfactory test.

Mr. Valetta read an extract from a newspaper report of the test, which said the test was satisfactory, and he asked witness: "Have you ever taken any step of any kind to contradict what appeared in the newspaper?"

Mr. Franklin: I never saw that report until I was shown it by the police. I did not see it in 1914 to my knowledge. He added that he made two tests at the same time in May, 1914, and both were unsatisfactory.

Mr. Valetta: Did you consider the value of the ash at all?—Yes, it was good for fertilising.

In re-examination, Mr. Franklin said he never inspired the newspaper report or read it, or authorised anyone to write it. So far as the statements which it made were concerned they were not true.

The hearing was again adjourned.

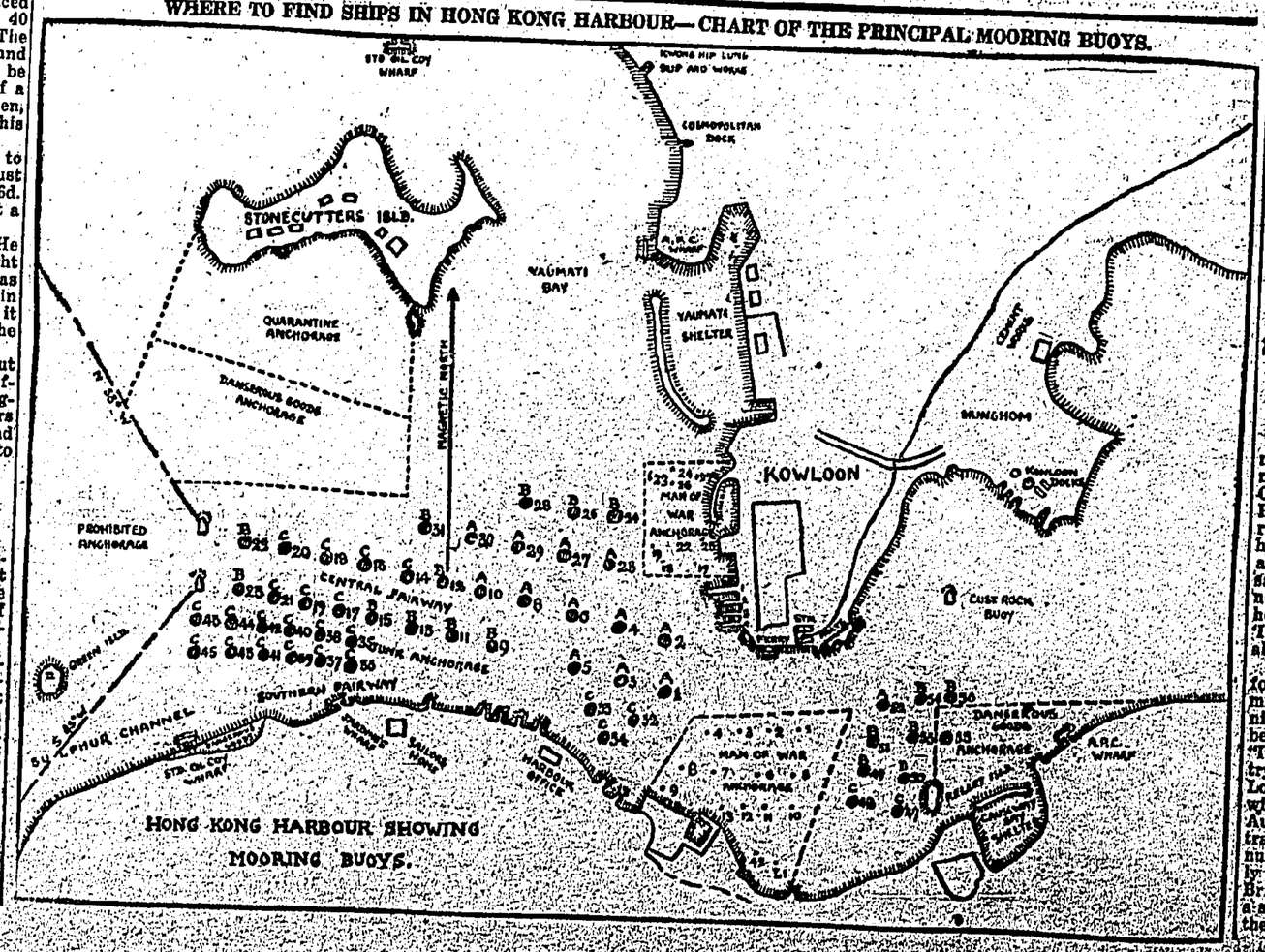
SIR RYRIES'S MEDALS

"OLD BIRD WITH ALL THE IRONMONGERY."

Sir Granville Ryrie, High Commissioner for Australia, caused much amusement at the Rotary Club of London luncheon at the Hotel Cecil on November 30 by repeating a remark he had overheard at a recent dinner. "I had arrived with my medals on," he said, "and was wandering about not seeing anyone I know, when I heard a man say to a companion, 'I wonder who the old bird is with all the ironmongery.'"

Sir Granville mentioned that before his appointment as High Commissioner he had only spent a fortnight in London. "But having been here four months," he said, "I believe Britain is the finest country in the world, and I am sure London is the finest city. I only wish I could find my way about it." Australia now had an overseas trade of over £310,000,000 per annum. They were proud that nearly half of that trade was with Great Britain, but it was their desire that a still greater share should be with the Mother Country.

WHERE TO FIND SHIPS IN HONG KONG HARBOUR—CHART OF THE PRINCIPAL MOORING BUOYS.



HONG KONG HARBOUR SHOWING MOORING BUOYS.

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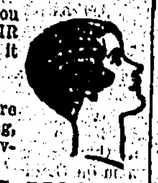

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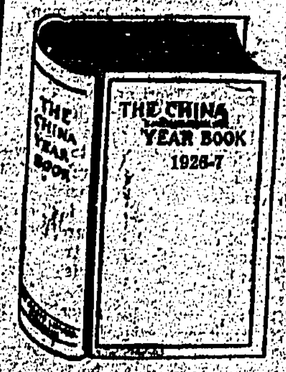

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DOCTOR'S WILLS.

CLAIMS BY BROTHER AND SON.

LIVED LIKE A MISER.

A series of wills said to have been made by a doctor, who was described as parsimonious and "something of a miser;" and who lived for a time in one room at 27s. 6d. a week, although his estate was valued at £17,000, was mentioned in a suit in the Probate Court, London, on Nov. 30. The testator was Dr. Richard Herbert Barkwell, formerly of Lavender-hill, Clapham, who died on Oct. 26, 1926, at the age of 73.

The plaintiff was a brother, Mr. William Samuel Bryers Barkwell, of Lavender-hill, Clapham, and as executor he propounded a will dated July 16, 1891, and claimed that the grant of letters of administration to the estate obtained by the defendant on Dec. 2, 1926, should be revoked and probate of the will granted to him.

The defendant was Mr. Herbert Bryers Wood Barkwell, a son of the doctor, of Palace-chambers, Hastings. He asserted that the will of 1891 was not duly executed, and he contended that it had been revoked by further wills made by his father in 1901, 1908, 1910, and 1925. With regard to the will of 1925 the son contended that this also had been revoked by his father, and he alleged that he was entitled to succeed to the estate of the intestacy.

Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C., who appeared for the son, said a peculiar feature of the case was that at the time of the doctor's death there was not in existence any one of the wills made between 1895 and 1925. As no will had been found the son applied for and obtained letters of administration of his father's estate. Then, for the first time, the brother appeared on the scene, having returned from Canada, where he had been living. The will of 1891 was made before the son was born, and he had to prove that that document was revoked. For some reason which the son could not explain, although he thought it was due to religious matters, his father and mother did not live happily. The father used to order a little alcohol for himself as a doctor, but he had a horror of seeing anyone else drink it. His son was not a teetotaller, and his father had in his mind the idea that he drank too much. The son never had the opportunity to ask his father who put it into his head that he was going on "the downward path." The father seemed to take the view that his son had turned out a "prodigal," and he wrote in a letter that he would not have his money spent in riotous living.

Counsel added that the doctor lived for a time at Bournemouth, where his life was of a parsimonious sort. In fact, he was something of a miser. He lived in one room at 27s. 6d. a week. Throughout the latter years of his life the man, who was then a widower, was making pathetic efforts to get someone to live with him, and in 1924 and 1925 it was obvious that he was holding out financial inducements to any of his nephews or nieces who would do so. He arranged for a nephew to come over from Canada and stay with him as an adopted son, but the nephew found his uncle too severe and returned to Canada.

Mr. Herbert Barkwell gave evidence that his father said he was going to leave everything to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cotes-Preedy, K.C., for the plaintiff, Mr. Barkwell said there was no foundation for his father saying that he mixed with bad company.

Evidence was given by witnesses that the doctor made wills subsequent to the document of 1891.

Mr. Cotes-Preedy, for Mr. William Barkwell, submitted that as no will existed subsequent to that of 1891 he had no case to answer.

Sir Patrick Hastings contended that he had proved that wills had been made after the one of 1891, and consequently that that document was revoked.

After legal argument on this issue, Lord Merrivale said he would consider the matter, and give his decision at a later date.

EPSOM SALTS.

STUDENT'S NOVEL "CURE" FOR RHEUMATISM.

FALSE PRETENCES.

An ex-medical student's pretended cure for rheumatism, and his plan for starting on a big scale in London to cure millionaires, was described in a City police court when Harry Pavion was sentenced to four months in the second division on a charge of obtaining £275 by means of false pretences.

Mr. J. T. Hamilton, in giving evidence, stated that Pavion guaranteed his wife that she would so benefit by his treatment by means of a drug costing £20 a pound, which Pavion said the Germans were trying to corner, that in three months she would chase him around the garden.

Hamilton gave him altogether £500 and paid his expenses to London to secure the drug. Ultimately he received a bag which an analyst proved contained Epsom salts, with a little sodium salicylate.

"LA DELIVRANCE."

EXTRAORDINARY CONFESSION IN NANTES.

On Nov. 11 the population of Nantes found that the replica of the magnificent statue of "La Delivrance," executed by the sculptor, Guillaume, the original of which was recently unveiled at Finchley, had been torn down from its pedestal and mutilated. A police inquiry failed to reveal the authors of this act of vandalism. It is now, however, stated that a letter has been received by the Examining Magistrate from a former Deputy Mayor of Nantes, a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour and president of the Jeunnesses Patriotes, who, it is alleged, assumes responsibility for the act.

GIRLS' STOCKINGS.

INDIGNATION AT JUDGE'S COMMENT.

COST OF DRESS.

Judge Crawford has been attacked on all sides for his statement that he was shocked to find a working girl paying 3s. 11d. a pair for silk stockings, 4s. 11¾d. for gloves, £1 for shoes, 13s. 11d. for a hat, and £5 5s. for a coat.

There was the attitude of a girl clerk who said indignantly: "What on earth has it got to do with the judge what a working girl pays for her clothes? As long as she does pay for them she is entitled to spend as much as she can afford on them. If Judge Crawford disliked sixpenny cigars I don't think he would think any the worse of himself for buying better ones, and perhaps going without something else in order to be able to afford them.

"I dislike one-and-elevenpenny stockings. They look coarse, they wear out quickly, and they wrinkle at the knees. I find it cheaper in the long run to buy artificial silk stockings in a good make at 3s. 11d.

"I pay 4s. 11d., or sometimes 5s. 11d., for my gloves, because it is impossible to obtain a decent-looking, hard-wearing pair of kid or suede for less, and I would not wear cotton ones. I have never been able to afford more than 16s. 11d. for shoes and £2 15s. for a coat. I only wish I could and I'd love to pay 8s. 11d. for stockings, and have them silk all the way up.

The manager of a Wood Green stores said: "A girl is able to buy smart nappa gloves for 2s. 11¾d. and artificial silk stockings of quite a good quality for 1s. 11¾d. As for hats, the fashionable pull on hat in felt costs anything from 3s. 11d. up to 8s. 11d. A working girl seldom gives £1 for her shoes. She can obtain shoes in the height of fashion and of quite good quality for 7s. 6d. a pair."

MATCHES IN PERU.

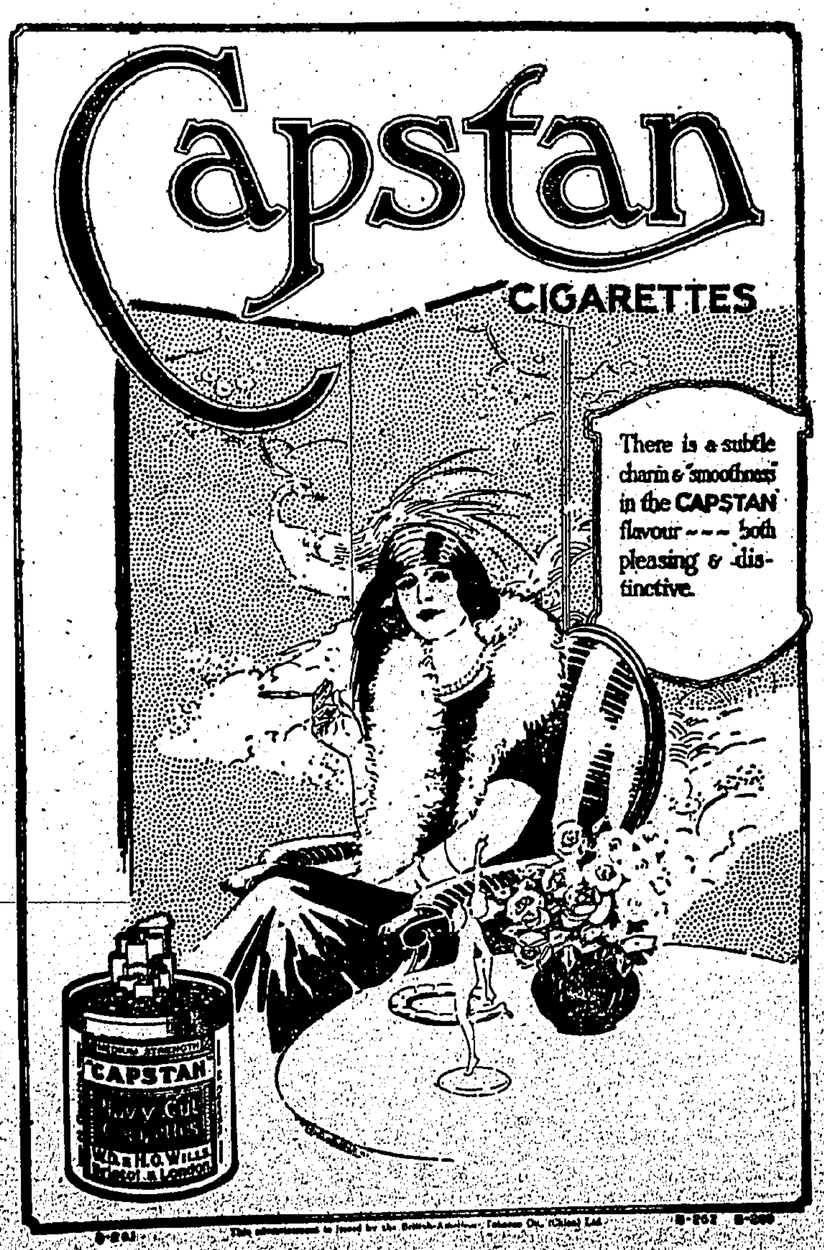
LAW THERE IS NO LIGHT MATTER.

AMERICAN'S PLIGHT.

That ignorance of the law in Peru may be dangerous has been demonstrated by the fate of a young American.

He was stopped in the street at Calloa by a stranger, who requested a match. The American courteously handed over his matchbox, and was very surprised when he was asked to go to the police station, where he was informed that he would be locked up there for 45 days, that being the number of matches in his box.

The American Embassy quickly secured his release, and it was then explained to the youth that only one sort of foreign matches were allowed in Peru. Persons found in possession of matches of any other make could be imprisoned a day for each match found.



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HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1928.

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1928 ISSUE
OF THE
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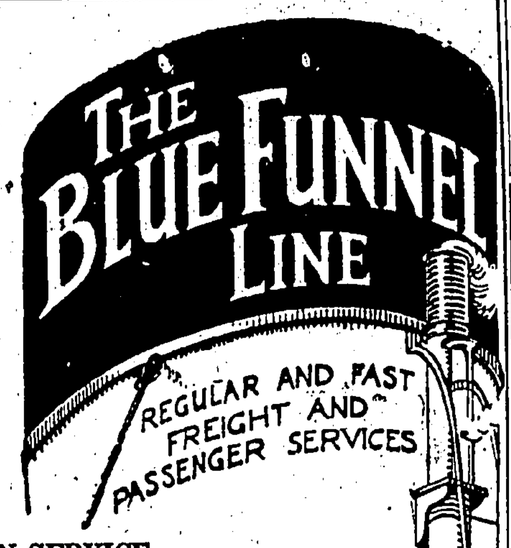

LONDON SERVICE.

"ANTENOR"	25th Jan.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Glasgow
"PERSEUS"	7th Feb.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
*"HECTOR"	22nd Fb.	Marseilles, London Rotterdam & Glasgow
*"GLAUCUS"	6th Mar.	Marseilles, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg

*via Casablanca.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"CYCLOPS"	20th Jan.	Genoa Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"MENTOR"	20th Feb.	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"ACHILLES"	5th Mar.	Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow
"POLYPHEMUS"	1st Apr.	Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow

PACIFIC SERVICE.

via KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

"PROTESILAUS"	28th Jan.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle
"TALTHYBIUS"	18th Feb.	Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"LYCAON"	9th Mar.	New York, Boston & Baltimore
"RHESUS"	6th Apr.	New York, Boston & Baltimore

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"HECTOR"	14th Jan. D'light	Shanghai
"ANTENOR"	25th Jan.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
"HECTOR"	22nd Feb.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
"AENEAS"	20th Mar.	Singapore, Marseilles & London
"SARPEDON"	18th Apr.	Singapore, Marseilles & London

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INWARD MAILS.

From		Per
WEDNESDAY,	JANUARY	11
Shanghai & Swatow		Soochow.
THURSDAY,	JANUARY	12
Europe via Negapatam (letters only London, 15th Dec., 1927)		Hector.
Shanghai & Amoy		Nanchang.
FRIDAY,	JANUARY	13
Japan & Shanghai		Kitano Maru.
Amoy		Takliwa.
SUNDAY,	JANUARY	15
Europe via Negapatam (Japan only, London, 15th Dec., 1927)		Nellore.
MONDAY	JANUARY	16
Manila		Pres. Grant.
TUESDAY,	JANUARY	17
Japan & Shanghai		Chenonceaux.
Japan		Aki Maru.
THURSDAY,	JANUARY	19
Australia & Manila		Mishima Maru.
Canada, U.S.A., Japan & Shanghai		Emp. of Canada.
FRIDAY,	JANUARY	20
Japan & Shanghai		Devanha.
MONDAY,	JANUARY	23
Straits		Atsuta Maru.
TUESDAY,	JANUARY	24
Shanghai		Antenor.
FRIDAY,	JANUARY	27
U.S.A., Honlulu, Japan & Shanghai		Tenyo Maru.
Japan & Shanghai		Haruna Maru.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For		Per	
THURSDAY.	JANUARY	12	
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa		Deli Maru	8.30 a.m.
Swatow		Hydrangea	2.30 p.m.
FRIDAY,	JANUARY	13	
Formosa		Oldenburg	2.30 p.m.
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia		Hector	5 p.m.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Egypt & Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 12th Feb. K.P.O.:—Registration 4.30 p.m. Letters 9 a.m. G.P.O.:—Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.		Kitano Maru.	
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 25th Jan. Parcels 5 p.m. Registration (14th Jan.) 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.		Taiping.	
SATURDAY,	JANUARY	14	
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong		Chenan	10 a.m.
Amoy		Kwangtung	3.30 p.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow		Hai Hong	4 p.m.
SUNDAY,	JANUARY	15	
Bangkok via Swatow		Kingyuan	8.30 a.m.
Shanghai, Japan & Europe via Siberia		Nellore	9 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy & Formosa		Hozan Maru	9 a.m.
MONDAY,	JANUARY	16	
Shanghai, Japan, Honolulu, Canada, U.S.A., C. & S. Africa & *Europe via San Francisco—due San Francisco, 9th Feb. & Europe via Siberia Parcels 3 p.m. Registration 4.15 p.m. Letters 5 p.m.		Pres. Grant.	
Amoy		Kutsang	5 p.m.
TUESDAY,	JANUARY	17	
Hoihow, Pakhoi & Haiphong		Menado Maru	8.30 a.m.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

"SIDNEY STREET."

Kidnapper's Amazing Defiance.

SHANGHAI AFFAIR.

Armed Chinese Resists Capture Till Last.

A cable published on Monday gave a brief description of the amazing street battle in Shanghai over the week-end when an armed bandit defied the police, volunteers and fire brigade for over 24 hours. Following is a fuller account of the affair from last Saturday's papers:—

The most extraordinary story, rivalling London's Sidney Street affair of several years ago, has to be told in connection with a raid on armed kidnappers in the Wayside district last evening. Mills grenades, tear-gas bombs, rifle and revolver fire failed for hours to remove a kidnapper who had sought refuge in the attic of a large Chinese residence near the corner of Chusan Road and Yuhang Road. Capt. R. M. J. Martin was in charge of the very large squad of police who were gathered together after the first reserve squad had arrested two of the men. Capt. E. I. M. Barrett arrived soon after midnight. Mr. Clarke already was there.

It appears that Det.-Sgt. Widdowson and the reserve squad from Gordon Road received information that a wealthy Chinese merchant was being held by kidnappers in a house in an alleyway near Chusan Road. They hastened to the spot and Sub-Inspr. Eaton and others broke into the house. The kidnapped man was found in the house and the kidnappers fled upstairs, getting on to the roof. There were three of them. Sub-Inspr. Eaton followed and grasped and held one, whilst Chief Inspr. Fairbairn shot and wounded another and then secured him. The man was shot through the stomach and lies in a critical condition.

Chase Over the Roofs.

The third, who caused all the subsequent trouble, jumped some ten feet from one roof to another and got into an attic. He shot at all who approached him. More reserves were called up and officers and a sergeant from the Northamptonshires arrived with Mills bombs, and eight were thrown in. After the third, the explosion from which blew out window sashes and raised beams, a fourth was thrown, and it proved to be a dud. The sergeant was proceeding to throw a fifth, when the man inside the room picked up the unexploded bomb and threw it at the sergeant. Fortunately it did not explode.

Tear-Gas Fails.

Three more bombs were thrown in and eleven tear-gas shells, but still the man appeared at the window and shot at the police. The affair commenced at 4.30 p.m. and at 1 a.m. the police still were laying siege, and the man was inside, although it was thought that he must be dead. He fired a shot at 10.30 p.m., since when nothing had been heard from him.

All sorts of ruses were employed to get him to show himslef. A hat was placed on a stick and pushed round the corner of the window. He did not reply. He was spoken to through a megaphone and told that they would give him five minutes to throw his gun out of the window and surrender. This was at 11.25 p.m.

The sashes of the window were completely smashed with the gunfire and the bombs. The fire brigade were in attendance with engines and pumps in case the house was set on fire, and their rescue van also was present. Searchlights and flare lamps lit up the house as by day to give a chance to snippers from the Special Police Reserve.

Officer's Lucky Escape.

Chief Inspector Fairbairn had a very narrow escape. Whilst he was near the window, the man inside shot and the bullet grazed the inspector's eyebrows. The men undoubtedly are members of a Shoahsing gang who are well known to be the most daring of all bandits.

It was estimated that some hundreds of shots were fired through the floor of the attic and the kidnapper in return fired about twenty shots from what is thought to be a small calibre revolver. The attempt by the snipers to get the man having failed, the senior officers, although men had volunteered to go inside, decided to wait until daylight. On one occasion when a ploiceman was in the vicinity of the attic, the kidnapper fired a shot over his shoulder which grazed the officer's head. At this time the man was lying under the window sill, watching his would-be captors.

Saving Good Men's Lives.

At 1.15 a.m. a searchlight was taken to the upper floor of an adjoining house and played into the attic in which the man was, but he could not be seen and again it was argued that he must be dead. Several police officers again volunteered to enter the room, but Capt. Barrett refused to allow the risk and definitely decided that further operations would be suspended until daylight. Sub-Inspector Eaton was left in charge, with twelve men of the Reserve unit and four snipers, including Mr. Sykes, the well-known revolver shot.

During the course of the siege, a Thompson gun fired about 150 rounds into the room and while this was going on the man was seen to creep along the wall and take cover under the window still, firing out of the window indiscriminately.

In addition to the reserve squad, members of the fire brigade are remaining on duty until daylight this morning and flares and searchlights are playing on the building from the four corners. Police officers say that it is the most daring resistance put up by a robber in their experience.

MARINES IN ACTION.

Revolt of a Whole Populace.

TELEGRAPHS CUT.

American Detachment Unable To Enter.

New York, Yesterday.

A report from Managua says that United States Marines were despatched on Monday to Somotillo, a town near the Honduran frontier, where a serious situation was reported to have developed Ten Nicaraguan National Guardsmen, with a non-commissioned officer, deserted there on Sunday and joined the Honduran Revolutionist, General Peralta.

The American Marine officer commanding the detachment at Somotillo went to Villanueva to secure reinforcements, but when he returned he was unable to enter Somotillo as the whole populace had revolted. All communications were cut off, Sandino's forces having destroyed the telegraph lines.—Reuter.

Another Expedition.

Washington, Yesterday.

With Major-General Lejeune, commandant of the Marine Corps, General Feland who commands an expedition of 300 men, has sailed from Charleston for Nicaragua aboard the cruisers "Trenton," "Raleigh" and "Milwaukee." 492 officers and men embarked at San Diego while another 450 embarked at Norfolk in the minesweeper "Ogala." — Reuter's American Service.

IRISH FREE STATE.

PRESIDENT TO VISIT PREMIER OF CANADA.

Ottawa, Yesterday.

President Cosgrave, of the Irish Free State, has accepted the invitation of the Premier, Mr. Mackenzie King, to visit Canada during his (President Cosgrave's) forthcoming visit to America.—Reuter.

WILLIAM T. COSGRAVE

A FLYING CLUB.

Details of Singapore Scheme.

OPENING IN MARCH.

Two Moth Seaplanes Already Ordered.

Singapore, Jan. 4.

A committee meeting of the Singapore Flying Club was held last night, and it was decided that the kind offer of the Singapore Harbour Board to construct a road leading from Trafalgar Street to the hangars should be accepted.

The following were appointed to serve on the flight committee:—Capt. Geoffroy Freyberg, O.B.E., R.N., the Master Attendant, as the representative of the Government; Mr. C. Jackson, Mr. Keith Bon, Mr. H. S. Chapman with the club captain, chief instructor and a member of the Air Force at Seletar as ex-officio members.

A large amount of work falls to this committee which will be called upon to deal with the actual flying in all its aspects and arrange schedules, altitudes, etc. Arrangements were made for the opening ceremony, which it is expected will take place early in March. It was decided that the ceremony should be followed by a dinner at one of the hotels and that the expenses incurred should be met by subscriptions. It was further decided that His Excellency the Governor should be asked to choose the names of the machines.

At a recent extraordinary meeting of the club it was decided that Major Learmount should be the club captain for the current year, but owing to his absence from Singapore he was unable to accept and at the meeting last night it was decided that Mr. R. Johnstone should be elected in his place.

The Club Flag.

For the club flag it has been decided to adopt a flag of Air Force blue with the red flying circle in the bottom right hand corner and, subject to the permission of the Governor, the crest of the Straits Settlements in the top left hand corner. Standard club blazers will be made of Air Force blue material a club badge on the pocket to be the distinguishing mark of a qualified pilot. These badges will be given by the club to those members who qualify.

It was decided that, owing to the great interest taken by Sir Charles Wakefield in aviation generally, that he should be elected an honorary member of the club and that his representative in Singapore should be allowed to use his privileges.

News of the Seaplanes.

The two Moth seaplanes which have been ordered for the club have been awaiting shipment since November last. They will actually be shipped about the end of January. As photographs which we have published in the Straits Budget have shown, they are of an attractive design built of aluminium with pale blue struts. The club crest has been painted on the rear cockpit. The propellers are made of duralumin and there is telephone communication between the passenger's and pilot's cockpit. The machines are dual controlled.

The Chief Inspector will be a serving Air Force Officer specially appointed for that duty.

Major Learmount, who is an experienced pilot, while Home on leave had the opportunity of testing both Moth aeroplanes and seaplanes and has expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with their behaviour.

Sir Hayes Marriott, the Colonial Secretary, and the Commander-in-Chief of the China Squadron, have been added to the list of honorary members.

It has been decided that Captain Lancaster and Mrs. Keith Miller, who are on their way to Australia in the Moth aeroplane, the "Red Rose," will be entertained to dinner or tiffin by the club. They are expected to arrive tomorrow.

NO LOAN.

APPEAL TO MOSCOW IS DENIED.

London, Yesterday.

The Treasurer of the Miners Federation of Great Britain denies that they appealed to Moscow for a loan.—Reuter.

The return of a splendid film based on the story which inspired the famous opera—

La Bohème

with
LILLIAN GISH
and
JOHN GILBERT

LILLIAN GISH and JOHN GILBERT in "LA BOHEME"

Produced by the man who made "The Big Parade."

AT THE
QUEEN'S
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

The hero of "Beau Geste" in one of the roles that helped to make him famous—

RONALD COLMAN
In
A THIEF IN PARADISE

The popular British star in the thrilling romance of a man who posed as a missing heir.

AT THE
WORLD
FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
Orchestra 5.15 & 9.20. Interpreter 2.30 & 7.15.

A racing romance from the stirring tale of Gerald Beaumont—

WILLIAM COLLIER JR.
In
THE RAINMAKER
with
GEORGIA HALE & ERNEST TORRENCE.

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